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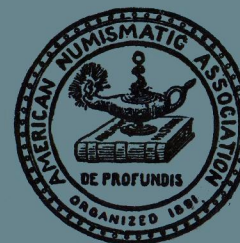
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FEBRUARY, 1942.

No. 2.

History Of The German Reformation

As Illustrated By
Coins and Medals
Of Nuremberg

By HERBERT J. ERLANGER, New York City

(Paper presented to the Bronx Coin Club, New York.)

(Continued from last month.)

LIST OF NUREMBERG REFORMATION COINS AND MEDALS

A.—On the Anniversaries of the Reformation Itself.

- 1617—(1) Obv. Hand removing bushel from burning candle. Inscr. EC-CLESIA NORICA IUBILANS; Rev. Inscription on tablet MARTINUS LUTHERUS THEOLOGIAE D.(octor).
(a) Gold guilder 24 mm, 3.2 gr. Imhof I 153.347, Juncker p. 405, Kreussler No. IV,
(b) Square half thaler 34 mm, 11.5 gr., Imhof II 74.39, Juncker p. 404, Kreussler No. 111, Belli 1620,
(c) Quarter thaler 32 mm, 6 gr., Imhof II 75.40, Juncker p. 405, Kr. No. 11, Belli 1621,
(d) Jeton 24 mm, 3.1 gr., Imhof II 75.41, Juncker p. 405, Belli 1622.
- (2) Obv. Swimming Swan. Inscr. OLOR INVICTUS VIRTUTE DIVINA 1517; Rev. Bible on table, burning candle and overturned bushel. Inscr. IAM LUCAT OMNIBUS MODIO REMOTO 1617. 29 mm., Juncker p. 402, Kreussler No. 1. Silver.
- (3) Obv. Luther with candle and Bible, below ANNO 1617. Inscr. FULGEAT AETERNUM; Rev. Inscr. D. S. G. | IUBILAEUS PRI | MUS REFOR: | MATI | PER D M LUTHERU | PA PATUS | ANNO | MD. C. XVII | CUM. PRIVI. CAE. | C. M. by Maler, Silver medal 33 mm., 11.2 gr. Auction Hess October 29, 1902 p. 47 No. 1365, not in Juncker.
- 1717—(4) Obv. Hand removing bushel from burning candle. Inscr. EC-CLESIA NORICA IUBILANS; Rev. Tablet with inscr. MARTINUS LUTHERUS THEOLOGIAE DOCTOR.

- (a) Ducat 20 mm., 3.5 gr., Imh. II 149.25 note, Schlegel p. 60 No. II, Kreussler T 13/28, Belli 1882.
- (b) do. but from different dies. Main difference is that there are leaf ornaments above and below inscription on reverse and no full stop after DOCTOR. Imh. II, 148.24 note.



Half-thaler Commemorating the 200th Anniversary of the Reformation.

- (c) Half thaler 32 mm, 14.5 gr. Imh. I 284.56, Schlegel p. 60 No. I, Kreussler T 33/115, Belli 1897, Ampach 1693.
- (d) Square quarter thaler 26 mm, 6.3. gr., Imh. II 148.23, Schlegel p. 60 No. IV, Kreussler T 33/115, Belli 1898,
- (e) Ducat (a) in silver. 20 mm, 2.2 gr., Imh. II 149.25, Schlegel p. 60 No. III, Kreussler T 13/28,
- (f) Ducat (b) in silver. 20 mm, 2.2 gr. Imh. II 148.24.
- (5) Obv. Bust of Luther to right; Inscr. MARTINUS LUTHERUS THEOLOGIAE DOCTOR; Rev. Palmtree in landscape, Inscr. FOLIUM EIUS NEC DEFLUET—IN MEMORIAM IUBILAEI EVANGELICI SECUNDI D (ie) 31 OCT. By P. H. Mueller,
 - (a) 4 ducats 32 mm, 13.8 gr., Belli No. 1885,
 - (b) Ducat 20 mm, 3.5 gr., Schlegel p. 62 No. VIII, Kreussler T 66/7, Ampach No. 1691, Belli No. 1883,
 - (c) Silver medal 32 mm, 14.8 gr., Schlegel p. 62 No. VII, Kreussler T 26/76, Ampach 1694, Belli 1900,
 - (d) Bronze medal 32 mm, Belli 1901,
 - (e) Silver medal 20 mm, 3 gr., Schlegel p. 62 No. IX, Kreussler T 66/9.
- (6) Obv. Bible and lead-balance on table, Inscr. Wieviel nach dieser Regul einhergehen | Die sey Fried und Barmherzigkeit GAL. VI (XVI); Rev. Inscription in Laurel-wreath - Das zweyete Jubeljahr nach der reinen Wiederherstellung des Evangelij 1717. By P. H. Mueller.
 - (a) Silver medal 44 mm, 27.7 gr., Schlegel p. 62 No. X, Kreussler T 17/42, Belli 1890, Ampach 1689,
 - (b) Silver medal 44 mm, 22.7 gr., from other dies, balance to right, Bible to left, Belli 1891,
 - (c) Bronze medal 44 mm, Belli 1893,
 - (d) Silver medal 26 mm, 5.4 gr., Schlegel p. 62 No. XI, Kreussler T 12/22, Belli 1892, Amp. 1688.
- (7) Bust Luther to right, Inscr. MARTINUS LUTHERUS DOCTOR; Rev. Sower in landscape. Inscr. EGO PLANTAVI DEUS INCREMENTUM DEDIT | D (ie) 31, Oct. by P. H. MUELLER,
 - (a) Ducat 20 mm. 3.5 gr., Belli 1884, Ampach 1690,
 - (b) Silver medal 20 mm, 5 gr., Schlegel p. 62 No. XIII, Kreussler T 28/90,
- (8) Obv. Religion on Crescent with 12 Stars above lifting her arms to heaven, Inscr. HEI VIDI HEI LATAS POST JUBILA PRIMA TENEBRAS; Rev. Religion on Crescent holding two palm leaves. Inscr. PAX ERIT EN PALMAS CAROLO DONANTE QUIETAS —ALTERA SOLEMNIS IUBILAEI ECCLESIAE EVANGELICAE CELEBRATIO by P. H. Mueller. Silver medal 44 mm, 28.5 gr, Schlegel p. 63 No. XIV, Kreussler T 9/17, Belli 1889.
- (9) Bust Luther to right. Inscr. MARTINUS LUTHERUS THEO-

LOGIAE DOCTOR—VERBUM DOMINI MANET IN AETERNUM; Rev. Religion kneeling with cross, chalice and Bible. Inscr. SI NON DIXERINT IUXTA VERBUM HOC, NON ERIT EIS MATUTINA LUX—IN MEMOR (iam) IUBIL (aei) SEC (undi) LUTHER (ani) by P. H. Mueller and G. W. Vestner.

- (a) Silver medal 44 mm, 30 gr., Schlegel p. 60 No. V, Kreussler T 11/19, Ampach 1692, Belli 1888.
- (b) do., but from other dies. Sun on rev. in front of ERIT instead of NON. Auction Hess 1/27. 1910 p. 24 No. 406.
- (10) Obv. Bust Luther to right—MARTINUS LUTHERUS THEOLOGIAE DOCTOR—VERBUM DOMINI MANET IN AETERNUM (identical to obverse of No. 9) Rev. View of Jerusalem with radiant star above. Inscr. ECCE SUPER TE ORIETUR DOMINUS ALTER POST EMENDATA SACRA ANNUS IUBILAEUS by G. W. Vestner.
 - (a) Silver medal 44 mm, 39 gr., Schlegel p. 61 No. VI, Kreussler T 24/69, Ampach 1695, Belli 1887.
 - (b) Bronze medal 44mm, Frederick Telleen collection of Martin Luther Medals.
- (11) Obv. Bust Luther to right. Inscr. LUTHERUS ELECTUM DEI NOSTRI ORGANON; Rev. Laurel wreath with inscr. Das zweyete Jubeljahr nach der Wiederherstellung des Evangelij 1717 by G. W. Vestner.
 - (a) Double ducat 26 mm, 6.9 gr., Belli 1886,
 - (b) Silver medal 26 mm, 5 gr., Schlegel p. 62 No. XII, Kreussler T 13/30.
- (12) Obv. Bust Luther with Bible to right. Rev. Inscr. Gott vermehrt zu seiner Ehr Doctor Luthers reine Lehr, by M. Brunner.
 - (a) Silver medal with milled edge 32 mm. 15 gr., Belli 1894,
 - (b) Silver medal with plain edge 32 mm. 14.8 gr., Belli 1895,
 - (c) Silver medal 32 mm, 7.5 gr., Belli 1896.
- (13) Screw-medal. Obv. King Saul on horseback; Rev. like No. 6 above containing 22 colored pictures, 43 mm, 23.9 gr., Belli 1899.
- (14) Medals on reconsecration of Egydian Church, which, according to Schlegel, took place on October 31st, 1717, in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the Reformation, although these medals are dated respectively of 1718 and 1719. The latter probably is due to the fact that although the Church was reconsecrated in 1717, it was not quite finished until 1718 or 1719.
 - (a) Medal by M. Brunner. Obv. View of the Church, Inscr. PIETATIS FLAMMA PERENNEAT—TEMPL (um) AECID (ianum) NORIB (ergense) EXUST (um) 1696 RESTAUR (atum) 1718; Rev. third coat of arms of the city in circle of six shields of members of the council. Inscr. PIA PROVIDENTIA PATRUM PATRIAE. Below N, the mark of the mint master Georg Nuernberger. 49 mm 37 gr, Imh. II 150.27.
 - (b) Medal by H. C. Lauer. Obv. View of the Church under divine triangle. Inscr. AUSPICII CELEBRAT FAUSTIS ENCAENIA PRIMA PULCHRIOR E FLAMMIS | AEGIDIANA | DOMUS—ANN: (o) XXIV. A COMB(ustiona). Below a star, the mark of Lauer; Rev. Third coat of arms of the city, surrounded by 4 shields of the patricians forming a committee in charge of church and school matters. Inscr. ECCLESIAR(um) ET SCHOLAR (um) CURATORI-BUS MDCCXIX 35.5 mm 14.75 gr. Imh. II 151.28.
 - (c) No date. Medal on Dr. Bernhard Walter Marperger by Andreas Vestner. Bust to right. Inscr. B(ernhardus) W(alter) MARPERGER S(acro) S(anctae) THEOL(ogiae) D(ocor) IN AULA R(egio) & E(lectoris) SAX(oniae) ANTIST (es) PRIM(arius) CONS(iliarius) ECCL(esias-ticus) & CONS (istorii) S(ancti) ASS(essor). Rev. Christ and St. Peter on the waves. Inscr. NIL DESPERANDUM DUCE CHRISTO & AUSPICE CHRISTO 44 mm, 30 gr, silver. Imh. II 830.2. Ampach 9765.

Note: The collection Lotholz (Auction Cahn 5/14/00) contains two more medals listed under Nuremberg, one of which is by a Nuremberg artist (P. H. Mueller). They are Kreussler T 26/77 and T 13/24. But the contemporary Schlegel says that one is Saxonian and the other a Memmingen piece. Kreussler follows him and, due to the testimony of the contemporary Schlegel, these medals cannot be regarded as Nuremberg pieces.

- 1817—(15) Screw-medal by Stettner. Obv. Bust Luther to left. Rev. Chalice, Bible, books. Inscr. UND GOTT SPRACH ES WERDE LICHT etc.
 (a) Silver, 44 mm, 18 gr, colored pictures inside Belli No. 2117.
 (b) Tin 45 mm, same pictures, Belli No. 2118.
- (16) Medal by Stettner. Obv. Bust Luther to right. Inscr. MARTIN LUTHER GEB: D: 10. NOV. 1483. Rev. Inscr. DAS | DRITTE | IUBELIAHR | NACH DER WIEDER | HERSTELLUNG | DES REINEN | EVANGELIUMS | D: 31 OCT 1817, in oak wreath. Bronze silver plated 33 mm, 15.5 gr, Amp. No. 9141, Belli No. 2119.
- 1917—(17) Round medal on square flan. Obv. Bust Luther to right almost facing with inscription DOCTOR MARTIN LUTHER GEB. 1483 GEST 1516. Rev. 3rd coat of arms of Nuremberg in shield two rows of inscription around: VIERHUNDERTJAHRFEIER DER REFORMATION | 31 Oct. 1917 | IN SCHWERER ERNST-ER ZEIT 32 mm. 13 gr, silver. Frederick Telleen—Collection of Martin Luther medals.

B—Medal on 400th Anniversary of Diet of Worms.

- 1921 Aluminum medal by G. V. Obv. View of Church, Inscr. REFORMATIONSGEDAECHTNISKIRCHE — 18.4.1921 — NUERNBERG



Medal Commemorating the 400th Anniversary of Luther's Appearing Before Emperor Charles V at the Diet of Worms.

G. V. Rev. Bust Luther to right. Inscr. Worms 18.4. 1521, 35. 4 mm.

C—Medals on Lazarus Spengler (the Reformation of the City in 1525).

- 1734—(1) Obv. Bust Spengler to the right (by Vestner). Inscr. LAZARUS SPENGLER REI PUBL (icae) NORIMB(ergensis) SYNDICUS. Rev. Long Latin inscription in 16 lines 41 mm 19. 6 gr., Imh. II 924.62.
- 1925—(2) Medal by A. H. Obv. Same bust as No. 1. Inscr. LAZARUS SPENGLER RATH-SCHREIBER—*13.3.1478 (79) | 7.9.1534. Rev. City View from east. Inscr. 400 REFORMAT(ions) ORD(enk) TL(Taler) 990 | FEIN 29 GR—400 JAHRE REINES EVANGELIUM MAERZ 1525—1925 (F.G.N.). 42 mm. 29 gr.
 (To be continued.)

The Tower of London is reputed to have been constructed upon the site of an ancient Roman Mint.

Thomas Simon English Die Sinker And Engraver

By WM. G. RAYSON
Chicago, Ill.

(Paper presented to the Philadelphia Convention of the A. N. A.)

To numismatists, particularly those whose studies have been concerned with the numismatic history of Great Britain, the name of Thomas Simon stands out as that of the greatest die sinker or engraver for coins and medals of his time.

In 1760 George Vertue, after intensive research through the cabinets of the British Museum and those of prominent collectors, compiled and engraved, with full descriptions, a series of forty plates of medals, coins and great seals made by Thomas Simon, which has given to the numismatic world a valuable record of this celebrated artist's great skill. For a period of about twenty-nine years, from 1633 to 1663, Simon was in the service of the British mint at London. The number of dies and puncheons he engraved for the striking of coins, medals and seals during that period is surprising, especially so, considering the excellence of design and workmanship and the methods and conditions under which a die sinker worked 300 years ago.

Where Simon received his early training as a die sinker is not known, but it is quite probable he was inspired and encouraged by his elder brother Abraham, a highly skilled but eccentric artist who excelled in the art of engraving and the modeling of portraits in wax. He produced portraits for the nobility of Great Britain and the continent. One of his patrons was Louis XIII of France; another was Queen Christina of Sweden, at whose court he attended as a gentleman of her retinue. In fact, this elder brother of Thomas received more notice abroad than he did in England, but eventually his eccentricities caused him to lose favor with most of his following.

The earliest record we have of Thomas Simon is in 1633. At that time Nicholas Briot was chief engraver at the mint in London. Briot had been ordered by Charles I to go to Scotland in the interest of the Scottish coinage, and while passing through Yorkshire, the genius of young Simon was called to his attention, with the result that on Briot's return journey Simon was given employment at the Tower mint. In 1636 Simon received further notice through having engraved the great seal for the Admiralty. This was an extremely fine piece of work of delicate and intricate design, showing the port side of a full-rigged battleship of the times covering the entire field of the seal to the inscription, and measured six inches across the face. The perfection of this seal and his careful preparation of the dies and puncheons for coins on which he was employed recommended Simon to the notice of Sir Edward Harley, master of the mint, and he was advanced accordingly in rank as one of the chief engravers.

In 1642 the Parliamentary forces under Fairfax and Cromwell seized the Tower mint. Briot left the mint and followed the fortunes of King Charles, but Simon stayed on and was employed by the rebel government to make the dies and strike coins, which continued to bear the figure and name of Charles I until his execution in 1649.

On January 9, 1648, Simon was ordered by Parliament to engrave the first great seal of the Commonwealth Government. This seal was six inches in diameter. The obverse shows the map of England and Ireland, rather plainly drawn, with the main cities and rivers indicated but not named. It is surrounded by the inscription "THE GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND 1648." On the reverse is engraved the House of Commons sitting and the Speaker in the chair. The inscription reads: IN THE FIRST YEARE OF FREEDOME, BY GOD'S BLESSING RESTORED, 1648. This seal was delivered to the Commissioners in the House of Commons on February 7, 1648, thirty days from the time Simon had been ordered to engrave it. When George Vertue described this great seal in his "Works of Thomas Simon," the only

impression he could obtain was that of one in wax affixed to a commission of bankruptcy, and it was badly broken, with parts missing.

Following the execution of Charles I in 1649, Simon was instructed to change the various seals of public offices of the Commonwealth, the Parliament Seal, the Seal of the Court of Common Bench at Westminster, that of the Common Pleas of Lancaster, the Seal of the Duchy of Lancaster and others. These were somewhat similar to the Great Seal of England, but smaller, being from three to five inches in diameter, all showing the fine workmanship of the master engraver, Thomas Simon.

The new Government having decided to exercise its authority and power, issued orders through the Council of State that money should be coined bearing the insignia and inscriptions of the Commonwealth of England, and Simon was instructed to prepare and engrave dies for that purpose. This first money was to be made from the gold and silver plate that had been seized in the late King's household and treasury. The obverse, a plain shield bearing a St. George cross, encircled with a palm and laurel branch, with the inscription, THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND. The reverse, two shields conjoined, one bearing the St. George cross, the other, the Irish harp, inscribed GOD WITH US and the date. This was the first time British coins had been struck with the inscriptions in the English tongue. Both the gold and silver coins were uniform in design. This design was given considerable criticism at the time considering it was supposed to be the work of Simon, but it was explained that Simon had been occupied with the designing of seals, and the dies for the coins had been left in the hands of assistant engravers.

These first coins of the Commonwealth had been struck by the old hammered method of coining, although at that time Peter Blondeau was endeavoring, with the aid and encouragement of Simon, to introduce his mill machinery for striking coins. Blondeau made some beautiful patterns bearing a lettered edge, the first of the kind in England, and it is supposed that Simon secretly made the dies for these patterns, and their artistic perfection indicates that such may have been the case. However, both the coins and the mill machinery were rejected by the Commissioners at the mint, in much the same manner as had been done to the coins and machines of Mistrelle almost a hundred years before, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Among the many medals of the Commonwealth period produced by Simon is an oval one struck in silver, commemorating the victory of Oliver Cromwell over the Scottish army at Dunbar in 1650. The obverse bears the bust of Cromwell in armor, and in the distance is a representation of the battle. The legend reads: THE LORD OF HOSTS in large letters; in smaller letters, THE WORD AT DUNBAR. SEPTIM. 3, 1650. On the reverse is represented the rump Parliament sitting. The portrait on this medal is supposed to have been a true likeness of Cromwell during the time he was Lieutenant General and was first drawn from life by Simon. Another extremely fine yet significant medal shows on one side the bust of Cromwell struck in very high relief; on the other side is the bust of General Fairfax in low relief. It has been suggested that this medal was intended to indicate the declining popularity of Fairfax.

In 1650 Simon was ordered to make another Great Seal of England, and, although similar in design to that of the first year, it is one of the most extraordinary works of his career. Again it shows the map of England and Ireland, and it is so accurately represented, with adjacent islands, the seaports, all the counties, cities, towns and rivers, etc., all so distinctly expressed and named in minute lettering, as to make it a work beyond comparison. It is circumscribed THE GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND. 1651. The reverse again shows the House of Commons sitting, in which about one hundred figures are represented, the features of all of them, particularly those in the foreground and of the Speaker, exquisitely drawn and engraved. The inscription reads IN THE THIRD YEARE OF FREEDOME BY GOD'S BLESSING RESTORED. 1651. The only comparison to this seal that the writer would dare to make would be to that of the Waterloo Medallion, by Pistrucci, which took thirty years to complete.

In 1653 Oliver Cromwell became "Lord Protector" and Simon made the broad seal for his office. The obverse represents Cromwell in armor on horseback; underneath is shown a distant view of the City of London and the

river Thames, with the Protector's name and style in Latin surrounding the design. The reverse is a crowned shield, quartered with the arms of England, Scotland and Ireland; in the center is the family arms of Cromwell, the supporters a lion and a dragon.

Cromwell was at the zenith of his power in 1656, when he decided to have money struck bearing his portrait and style, and Simon made the dies accordingly. With the aid of Blondeau's mill machinery he produced a fine portrait coinage of the Protector that surpassed anything that had ever been attempted before in a British mint, and in the opinions of many numismatists, sculptors and artists the merits of this coinage has seldom been equalled since. In gold the denominations were a fifty-shilling piece, twenty shillings or broad, 10 shillings or half broad; in silver, the crown, half crown, shilling and sixpence. There are in existence two other silver pieces, one sometimes called a 2-shilling piece and a ninepence, but these are probably trial pieces. The design of this coinage is uniform, except that the gold coins vary somewhat at the truncation. The obverse, a laureate bust of Cromwell to the left, with the inscription, OLIVAR. D.G. RP. ANG. SCO.ET.HIB.&c. PRO. (Oliver, By the Grace of God, Protector of the Republic of England, Scotland, Ireland, etc.). Reverse, crowned shield of arms quartered, with the Protector's arms, a lion rampant on an escutcheon of pretense; the motto, PAX. QUAERITUR. BELLO (Peace is sought by war) and the date, 1656 or 1658. The edges of the crowns and half crowns are inscribed, HAS . NISI . PERITURUS . NIHI . ADIMAT . NEMO. (Let no one remove these letters under pain of death.) This coinage is for the greater part dated 1658 and the sixpence is of extreme rarity, although all are rare. It has been disputed that these coins of Cromwell were ever current money. Hawkins does not even allude to them in "The Coins of England," and others of equal authority merely mention them. After the Restoration, Charles II quickly demonetized the coins bearing the Commonwealth insignia, but in the proclamation made no mention of the Cromwell coins.

On September 3, 1658, Cromwell died following an illness of a few weeks, and his son Richard was named to succeed him. Simon engraved a great seal for his use, in all respects similar to that of his father, varying only in portrait and name. So far as is known, no dies for coins were made bearing the name of Richard Cromwell. After a year in office Richard resigned, being unable to restrain the forces of anarchy, both parliamentary and military, that broke loose after the death of his father.

In 1660 the throne of England was restored to the son of Charles I and he was crowned as Charles II. For this occasion Thomas Simon was commissioned to design and strike coronation medals in gold and silver. These medals are of unusually fine workmanship, particularly the reverse, which shows the King seated on a throne. The head is less than one-eighth of an inch in size, yet it is as perfectly engraved as that on the obverse, which is many times larger.

Thomas Simon also made the new Great Seals and those of the minor offices of the Government, being assisted in this work by his talented brother, Abraham, who had recently returned to England. In the meantime Charles II lost no time in attempting to obliterate everything pertaining to the Commonwealth Government. Thus, many of the great works of Thomas Simon were destroyed. Many years later a house once occupied by Richard Cromwell was being razed, and between the walls a workman found a rusty die which, on being cleaned, was discovered to be the second Great Seal of the Parliament of the Commonwealth. There was also a die of the famous Dunbar medal found when a house in the town of Hurley was being pulled down in later years.

The first coins of Charles II were of the hammered type and were struck from dies made by Simon, the last of this type being the Maundy pieces of 1661, which were also from dies of Simon's making.

In 1662 the mill machinery of Blondeau was permanently adopted, and Simon was ordered to make the dies for a new coinage, in which work he was to be assisted by John Roettiers, of Antwerp. Roettiers, brought to England by Charles II at his coronation, had already been installed at the mint house as one of the chief engravers. Simon's delay in preparing the dies caused the Commissioners to demand that he surrender his coining tools to the mint. Eventually both Simon and Roettiers made patterns for

the new coinage, and Charles II gave preference to those of Roettiers. It was then that Thomas Simon produced his famous petition crown of 1663, which was given to Lord Chancellor Clarendon to be presented to Charles II. Upon the edge of the coin is inscribed the celebrated petition to his Majesty which is in two lines and reads: THOMAS SIMON most humbly prays your MAJESTY to compare this his tryall piece with the Dutch and if more truly drawn & emboss'd more gracefully order'd and more accurately engraven to relieve him." Whether the petition crown actually reached the King is not known, but Simon's plea having failed to gain favor, he was relieved of his position as chief engraver at the mint, being replaced by Roettiers.

Simon evidently continued working at the mint until early 1664, as there are warrants in existence of that date ordering him to engrave Government seals. Events of Simon's life from then on are very obscure; he is supposed to have retired to private life with his family in Yorkshire. He had five children, three sons and two daughters, but only one daughter survived him. In 1760 her granddaughter, a Mrs. Lamb, had in her possession several original warrants to Simon, on which were drawings, exquisitely finished, of several seals and coins executed by Simon, that George Vertul was privileged to use in making his plates of Simon's works.

Of the death of Thomas Simon nothing definite is known, but he is supposed to have died during the great plague of 1666. Neither is there any knowledge as to where he is buried, but his remaining coins and medals, so excellent in design, so perfect in workmanship are worthy monuments to the memory of England's great die sinker and engraver.

Roman Historians— Their Influence Upon Numismatic Science

By HANS HOLZER
Jackson Heights, N. Y.

(Paper presented to the Philadelphia Convention of the A. N. A.)

One of the basic necessities of numismatics as a science, as well as when considered a mere hobby, is a certain knowledge of the historic background. This is indispensable to anybody who desires to know what he is studying or collecting, and any coin, as the carrier of the Numismatic Idea, will but remain a cold piece of metal unless its owner has some knowledge about its history. Therefore, it might prove to be of interest to some and of some interest to all to look into the writings of the historians of Ancient Rome, as we possess them.

Roman recording of historical events started as late as the end of the third century before Christ, when a certain Quintus Fabius Pictor wrote his "Annales" (Annals), still in the Greek language however. Coinage in Rome was not too old at that period, either, and we may not possibly expect anything important about it at this early stage.

One of the legendary personages of ancient history, that great and determined patriot, Marcus Porcius Cato Censorius, known to most of us as Cato the Elder, whose ever-repeated reminder, "Ceterum censeo Carthaginem esse delendam!" (Besides, I do believe Carthage ought to be destroyed!) is a foremost example of firm conviction, the very same Cato, who died 149 years before Christ was born, as an unwavering foe of Hellenism and what it stood for, when he wrote the first prose in Latin. It is a heavy-sounding early Latin that he used, with a good amount of charm in the simplicity and old-fashioned grammar of its words. Cato is the author of "Origines" (The Beginnings), which is a complete account of Roman history up to the year of his death. This work contains some interest for us from a numismatic viewpoint inasmuch as it helped verify the dating of certain officials of the Republic.

From this period down to the first century there is, apart from the

"Annales" of Valerius Antias, no historical work of any importance that has reached our time. But in 52 B. C. Julius Caesar laid the finishing touch to a gigantic work of the greatest importance to history as well as to military tactics, a work which the soldier-writer compiled while on his Gallic campaigns of almost seven years. The "Commentarii de bello Gallico" contain, among other things, information about the economic state of affairs as found by the Romans when they conquered Gaul.

Apart from this work he wrote the "Commentarii de bello civile" (Comments on the Civil War), which shed light on the distribution of partisanship among officials and politicians and thus helps us to group the coins of this period.

Sallustius Crispus, officer and politician, who wrote about 50 B. C., a partisan of Julius Caesar, has left two major works, while a third, his "Historiae" (history), remains lost. "Bellum Catilinae" is especially valuable from the "human" side and gives not only an account of the events during the revolutionary plot, but tries to explain the background. "Bellum Jugurthinum" (The War with Jugurtha) is the best source of information for the war in Africa and the history of that remarkable young man, Jugurtha of Numidia, who claimed that even the Senate in Rome was venal. Jugurtha's portrait appears on silver coins of his own kingdom—a defiant, arrogant despot—and on denarii of Faustus Cornelius Sulla, as a defeated prisoner, hands bound.

Cornelius Nepos, living at the same time as Sallustius, wrote a symposium of biographies of famous personages, under the name of "De viris illustribus" (On famous people).

Titus Livius, 59 B. C.-19 A. D., greatest historian before Tacitus, in his lengthy work, "Ab urbe condita libri" (Books since the City's founding), gives a complete account of the Republic's history, while the Kingdom is mentioned with a few lines only. Here we find a good deal of information on people who directed the Roman State during the centuries of the Republic, and many of them are to be recognized on coins of the time.

A somewhat similar but much more universal attempt was made by Pompeius Trogus in his "Historiae Philippicae," which is nothing else than a world history. The importance of this work is small, however.

During the reign of Emperor Tiberius we find a man whose testimony has a good deal of interest for us, as he was an officer in the Imperial Army. Velleius Paterculus wrote on the history of the period under the title of "Historiae." Valerius Maximus and Curtius Rufus were writers of lesser importance, whose writings fall in about the same time.

In 55 A. D. there was born the most intelligent and ablest writer and historian Rome, and perhaps antiquity, had, Publius Cornelius Tacitus, whose assassination in 96 A. D. by the tyrant Domitianus was prevented in the last minute by the murder of the tyrant himself. The first work, "Dialogus de oratoribus" (The dialogue on the speakers) is of little importance from a historic or numismatic point of view, but in "Agricola" he gave an excellent account of the British campaigns under this commander. His "Germania" (Germany), which was the fruit of long traveling through that country, then considered dangerous and wild, something extraordinary then as today, became the most discussed topics of the day because of the contrasting of unspoiled, barbarous Germany with decaying, refined Roman society.

From this source we learn the fact that the Germans preferred Republican denarii to contemporary issues, and especially liked the "serrati," the dented specimen, which were mostly of correct weight. The cutting of teeth into the planchet made counterfeiting very difficult. His life work, however, were the "Annales" (more correctly "Ab excessu divi Augusti," from the death of the Godlike Augustus), and the "Historiae," which continue the account of Roman history up to the end of Domitianus. Both works are important for numismatic studies.

The Emperor Hadrianus had in his employ a clever young man who filled the position of a personal secretary and thus knew a lot of things about life at court others did not know. Around 100 A. D. Svetonius Tranquillus, known as Svetonius, wrote the biographies of the first twelve Caesars from Julius Caesar up to Domitianus. This work is known under the name of "Duodecim Caesares," or, more correctly, "De vita Caesarum" (The Twelve Caesars), and relates many court intrigues and events important to anybody

who studies the cultural history of the period. "De viris illustribus" is less well known. It describes the lives of important people during his time.

Also under Hadrianus lived a certain Florus, whose "Epitome" (Short history) has little significance.

Next follow the so-called "Scriptores historiae augustae" (Writers of the history of the emperors), which is of great importance to numismatics because, in spite of all reserve, it is the main source of information on the tyrants and petty rulers of the third century. The "Historia Augusta," as it is mostly referred to, consists of single biographies of the Emperors from Hadrianus to Numerianus and was written by six writers, namely, Spartianus, Gallicanus, Trebellius Pollio, Flavius Vopiscus, Lampridius, Capitolinus, who lived between 286 and about 337 A. D. None of the biographies, which contain also the history of all tyrants that rose during any particular reign, was written by a contemporary writer, which fact explains why the Historia is so difficult to use. A good deal of it is either outright inventions or misrepresentations, and the later biographies are more reliable than the early ones, due to the shorter time elapsed between the life of the emperor and his biographer. A number of tyrants mentioned did not exist at all, some were actually one and the same person, while they are represented as two or more people; others, again, were placed in a different period than they should have been. But once these facts are taken into consideration, there is still a good deal of useful information contained in the "Historia."

Cohen, in his description of the Imperial coins, took without much criticism most of the statements made in the "Historia"; therefore, his short biographies must be taken not with a grain but an entire lump of salt. Especially, the family of the Palmyrian Zenobia has suffered a terrific mix-up of family relationship.

Aurelius Victor, of Hellenic faith, who lived and worked during the reign of his co-religionist, Julian the Apostate, wrote "Caesares," an Imperial biography up to Constantius II.

Flavius Eutropius, a monk who lived during the reign of Valens (364-378 A. D.) wrote a complete history up to Jovianus.

Around 380 A. D. wrote and lived the great Latin historian, Ammianus Marcellinus, who, with his "Rerum Gestarum Libri" (Book of Events), attempted a sequence to Tacitus. He was an Antiochene of Hellenic faith with considerable knowledge of history and military tactics, though his work lacks clearness to a certain extent and thus forms with its heavy language an unpleasant thought to high school students.

The last period of the Empire did not produce any important writers. Sulpicius Severus and Orosius, both Christians, are to be mentioned, Orosius with a World History seen from a biased angle, while King Theodoricus' secretary, Cassiodorus, composed a "Historia Gothica," after which he retired to a monastery.

The "Vita Sancti Severini" (Life of St. Severin), by one of his pupils, is especially important to students of the history of the Danubian countries during the end of Roman rule.

Jordanis, a Goth; Gildas, a Briton, and Gregory of Tours lead into mediaeval writing.

Every period in numismatics can be linked to a group of historical works which should be consulted when forming a collection, thus affording a background to the collector and making the study of coins more interesting.

This ends my brief outline of Roman historians. At some future date, a similar essay treating the Greek historians during this period may be published.

"Non Aes Sed Aere," the Maltese motto, meaning: "Not the money as such, but through and by the money, and what's behind it."

It is said that the pressure required to stamp the design on United States silver coins varies tremendously with the size of the coin itself. A dime requires from thirty-five to forty-five tons, a quarter from sixty to one hundred tons, a half-dollar from one hundred to one hundred and ten tons and a dollar one hundred and sixty tons.

Influence Of Hannibal's Invasion On Italy's Coinage

PART ONE

By HARRY J. STEIN, New York City

(A paper read at meetings of the Bronx Coin Club
and the New York Numismatic Club.)

THE HISTORY OF THE INVASION.

The imperialistic wars between Rome and Carthage occupy the spotlight in the history of the third century before the Christian era. Except for a base and degraded hatred, there seems to be no reason why these two peoples should have engaged in a titanic struggle to the death. If only there was a wise and tolerant leader to hold the hotheads in check, and to show how the two nations could have lived in peace and both profit in the ever-expanding Mediterranean trade, the course of history might have been different. As it was, Rome was dedicated to the destruction of Carthage, and Carthage, naturally, had similar designs on its enemy.

At the end of the First Punic War,* Rome's sphere of influence was on the northern shores of the Mediterranean. Carthage's was on the southern side and in Spain up to the Ebro river. Hamilcar Barca, the Carthaginian general, proceeded to develop the resources and to fortify his position on the Iberian peninsula, but died in B. C. 228. Hasdrubal, his son-in-law, followed him, but he was assassinated in B. C. 221. Hannibal, Hamilcar's son, now 26 years of age, succeeded to the command by the unanimous acclamation of the troops, having already demonstrated his superior military ability.

Hannibal immediately set about to liquidate all dissident and non-cooperative Iberian tribes for the purpose of making Spain a safe spring-board for an attack on Italy via southern Gaul. We need not go into detail here as to the immediate causes of the Second Punic War. Suffice to say that both sides, driven by hatred of the other, were looking for a fight, so that conflict was inevitable. The immediate events which touched off hostilities were really acts of provocation of which both sides were equally guilty, and undoubtedly designed by each to quicken open warfare.

Rome's resources were greater than those of Carthage, but the 15 years of conflict which followed was not so much a contest between two nations as it was Hannibal's military brilliance pitted against the combined energies and resources of Rome and its allies.

Hannibal's first move of the war remains today one of the most remarkable feats in all the annals of military history. He traversed southern Gaul, crossed the Alps and emerged in northern Italy with such speed and suddenness that Rome did not even have time to defend her northern outposts, no less dispatch an expeditionary force to Carthage. Despite stunning losses of men, materials, horses and armed elephants, caused by the intense cold and hostile tribes encountered in his Alpine passage and in the ensuing winter in Northern Italy, Hannibal repeatedly defeated the Romans and penetrated deep to the southward. He accomplished this with an army of about 20,000 soldiers and against the opposition of a world power which had already assembled an army of 700,000 fighting men.

In the decisive Battle of Cannae, in B. C. 216, he so utterly defeated the Roman army that he became master of southern Italy. After Rome suffered this disastrous reverse, Capua, her ancient ally, made an alliance with the invader. Syracuse, on the strategic island of Sicily, also proved an unfaithful friend. Macedon, which had a score to settle with Rome, also entered into a treaty with the conqueror.

* The name Punic was derived from the word "Poeni," meaning "Phoenician," which the Romans called the Carthaginians. In fact, though living in Africa, they were not negroes, but a Semitic people originally from the Phoenician coast.

In this dark hour the rulers of Rome rose to the occasion. They were able to gain the support of numerous Italian cities, which, though they might not have had any love for Rome, still preferred her hegemony over the rule of foreign Semitic masters. They also adopted a new strategy, which because of the incompetence of her leaders was not used before. Instead of striking directly at this genius who with inferior forces defeated them at every turn, they decided upon a diplomatic offensive and to make war on his bases in Carthage and Spain, and upon Syracuse, his ally in Sicily. They succeeded in neutralizing Philip V of Macedon by sponsoring a coalition of Greek states against him. Syracuse was taken after a stubborn and ingenious defence directed by Archimedes, one of the greatest mathematicians and engineers of antiquity, who was killed in the carnage which followed the battle. The following year Hannibal's garrisons were expelled from Campania and Capua was regained. Success was also had in Spain.

A quick and decisive victory was now necessary for Hannibal, but an army of reinforcements from Carthage was intercepted and destroyed, depriving him of the man power he so sorely needed to make his victories effective. Though never defeated, Hannibal was forced, in B. C. 203, to leave Italy with his army to meet the threat of an expeditionary force Rome had sent to Africa. The war on his home territory ended with Hannibal's only defeat of his career at Zama a year later. It was a crushing and final defeat and Carthage was destroyed.

Hannibal escaped, however, but after evading capture for several years he finally obtained sanctuary at the court of Prusias, king of Bithynia. Rome sent an envoy there to demand his surrender, and Prusias, regarding it was unwise to refuse, consented to turn him over. Hannibal, rather than be taken prisoner, committed suicide. And so ended the career of one of the most gifted geniuses of the art (or perversion) of war that mankind has ever known.

(To be continued.)

Dewey Token From Battleship Maine

By **WILLIAM S. DEWEY**
Crestwood, N. Y.

(Paper presented to the Philadelphia Convention of the A. N. A.)

When the United States battleship Maine exploded in Havana harbor on February 15, 1898, it touched off the smoldering fire of public opinion in the United States and the badly managed war with Spain became a reality. The expression "Remember the Maine" stood as a challenge to the people, and the incident itself was used as the "justification" for a second-rate war against an emasculated nation in which more men died from exposure and disease than from the enemy's bullets.

But, happily for the United States, the Spanish War opened with an auspicious beginning and hostilities were soon ended. The Maine had barely settled to rest in her watery tomb when the Asiatic fleet, under Commodore Dewey, (1) sailed into Manila Bay, in the Philippine Islands, and, in a spectacular victory, annihilated the Spanish vessels stationed there. (2) A jubilant America proclaimed "Manila for the Maine" and thereby established a historic link between these two great events for all time.

To commemorate the occasion, myriads of medals and tokens were subsequently struck and sold to a feverish public. It would be difficult indeed to rank such pieces in order of their relative importance, but surely the tokens issued by the W. F. Doll Manufacturing Company, of 9-13 Maiden Lane, in New York City, must rate high in numismatic interest. These were introduced on February 15, 1899 (the first anniversary of the Maine sinking) through merchandising channels not unlike those of our present day. Then, as now, patriotic citizens were anxious to obtain souvenirs and mementoes of historic happenings or heroes of the moment. The enterprising Doll Company was quick to recognize this fundamental weakness in

mankind and took advantage of it by offering, among other items, small charms or tokens of George Dewey struck in steel recovered from the Maine. Due to the tremendous popularity that the hero of Manila was enjoying at the time and the general interest in salvage operations on the Maine, these tokens met with instant and wide approval.

By way of vouching for the authenticity of the metal used in the tokens, the manufacturer distributed with each specimen sold a small handbill which bore a facsimile letter from the commander in charge of stores at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and read as follows:

"This is to certify that the U. S. Government through their representative at the New York Navy Yard has delivered to the W. F. Doll Manufacturing Company, New York, the steel recovered from the wreck of the Battleship MAINE (about 1200 lbs.) being the entire amount of steel saved.

"W. A. Gibson
"Commander, U. S. N.,
"In Charge General Delivery of Stores."

U. S. NAVY YARD,

NEW YORK February 11, 1942

This is to certify that the U. S. Government
through their representative at the New York Navy Yard has
delivered to the W. F. Doll Manufacturing Company, New York,
the Steel recovered from the wreck of the Battleship MAINE
(about 1200 lbs.) being the entire amount of Steel saved.

W. A. Gibson

Commander, U. S. N.
In Charge General Delivery of Stores.

THIS STEEL WE are manufacturing into parts
of Watch Cases, Souvenir Charms,
Pins, Buttons, &c., each and every one of which are being
marked with one or more of our trade marks, as follows:

The Maine, Feb. 15, '98. Dewey, May 1, '98.
Sampson, July 3, '98. Hobson, June 3, '98.

Miles, "No Embalmed Beef."

W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 9-13 Maiden Lane,

Factories at
Brooklyn, N. Y., and
Newark, N. J.

NEW YORK.

"Have you seen the *Dewey* and *Hobson* Watches?"
They are the *most popular* for Ladies and Gentlemen and the smallest
size *American* Watches made.
Made of *Maine Steel* and *Gold*.

DEWEY AND

Battleship Maine Steel Souvenirs.

The announcement continued with a statement to the effect that certain kinds of souvenirs were being prepared by the company from the steel received in the Government consignment and that all originals would be identified by trade-marked slogans.

The numismatic value of these little handbills can hardly be estimated. Few who obtained them at the time of issuance appreciated their ultimate importance, and, as a result, most were discarded or destroyed long ago. The collector of today who can acquire one should consider himself unusually fortunate, as it has been the writer's privilege to locate but a single specimen after years of effort. Without it there would be only indirect evidence that the Doll tokens were, in truth, struck from Maine steel. In addition, the date on the facsimile of the government letter (Feb. 11, 1899) confirms the guess that these little medalllets were intended as first-anniversary items of the Maine disaster, and should not, therefore, be confused with any of the multitudinous other issues struck at a later date for the several Dewey welcome-home celebrations.

There is virtually nothing about the Dewey-Maine token to recommend it to the lover of medallic art. There is no ornamentation, no embellishment so characteristic of contemporary pieces; just a portrait of the Admiral set in a plain field. Accuracy of detail and quality of execution were largely sacrificed by the manufacturer in order to retail his product in quantity at low cost.

On the other hand, the profile bust of Dewey facing right and occupying the central portion of the obverse is a reasonably accurate portraiture, the familiar Dewey features (3) being sufficiently in evidence to identify it. The legend at the left is "THE MAINE," and at the right "FEB. 15, 1898." Above the head on some specimens the words "TRADE MARK." appear, but on others they are omitted. Below the bust the inscription "MAY 1, 1898." revives memories of the famous Manila Bay encounter. On a majority of the tokens the artist, C. Kunze, has engraved his name in very small letters on the truncation of the bust below the shoulder. A simple beaded border completes the design.



The reverse of the token is merely a rough impression of the obverse, incused. Specimens were fabricated by impressing the details of the dies on thin sheet steel blanks. The tokens are scarcely thicker than a heavy grade of paper at the edge, measure approximately $13\frac{1}{2}$ millimeters in diameter, and weigh, on the average, $16\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Minor differences in weights and appearance between specimens can be attributed to variations in the quality of the steel used.

The tokens were quite generally mounted at the factory in a number of ways to satisfy a variety of tastes. Some specimens were encased in brass or gold-plated frames and suspended from stock type bar pins of the period or equipped with loops for use as watch fobs. Others were made into stick-pins by the addition of long vertical pins to the reverses. A super-patriotic specimen (illustrated) bears a miniature American flag, in butterfly form, pierced through at the center by the pin. A few pieces have been found without any indication of special mounting and these were undoubtedly sold as pocket charms which were popular items in the '90s.

There were three dies used in the manufacture of these tokens, all of which were probably prepared from the same master hub of the bust alone. Specimens from the first die to have been utilized can be identified by the completeness of design according to the description previously given.

The second die was made as nearly identical to the first as possible, but the designation "TRADE MARK." was omitted. It is likely that the manufacturer originally intended to register the several expressions mentioned in the handbill and that he later decided against such a move. (The United States Patent Office states that there is "no record of Trade Mark registrations in the name of the Doll Manufacturing Company of New York City covering the marks 'The Maine' or 'Dewey.'") So we lean to the belief that this change in plan forced the abandonment of die No. 1 soon after its introduction in favor of a revamped one lacking the patent registry reference.

The third and final die used was apparently prepared with little attention to details, as the portrait of Admiral Dewey is not sharp and clear as in the former dies, but rather indistinct and blended into the background. It is deficient, of course, in the "TRADE MARK." notation and, in addition, the designer's signature below the shoulder is omitted.

Recent attempts to locate the Doll Manufacturing Company or someone connected with it have proven unsuccessful. Considerable detail could be added to the numismatic history of this token if some person who knew the story of its striking could be contacted.

Possessors of specimens of this fascinating little token are fortunate in having a somewhat unique item of Americana—a double commemorative piece, struck from metal that was once a part of the United States Battleship Maine.

NOTES.

1. Dewey held the title of Commodore until May 13, 1898, when he was elevated to Rear Admiral. It was not until a year later (March 2, 1899) that Congress revived the rank of Admiral of the Navy and bestowed that coveted honor upon Dewey.
2. May 1, 1898.
3. Characteristics of the Dewey family include a rather prominent nose, squarish jaw and slightly receding forehead.

Outline Of Russian Numismatic History

By I. SNYDERMAN
New York City

(Paper presented to the Philadelphia Convention of the A. N. A.)

Numismatics in Russia followed the same broad lines of development as in other lands. I shall endeavor to outline briefly the development of numismatics in Russia. It is best to divide this into six different and logical periods, as follows:

- I. The use of furs.
- II. The use of foreign gold and silver coins.
- III. The use of ingots (bars) of silver, called "grivna."
- IV. Coins struck in Russia before the Tartar invasion.
- V. Coins struck in Russia during the Tartar-Mongol invasion.
- VI. The new and modern coinage system adopted by Peter the Great in the beginning of the eighteenth century.

In the Russian annals one can find documentary proof that in the beginning of the ninth century Russia had a definite economic system. The Russian merchants traded with their German and Baltic neighbors in the east and with the Greeks in the south. The main articles used were cattle, furs, wax, honey, linens and grain, but the chief product of trade was furs.

The dense forests of Russia made fur-bearing animals rather plentiful. There was a great demand for their furs in other countries. The greatest demand was for sables, which were priced very high, being much valued for

purposes of adornment. In Western Europe it was considered a mark of distinction to be robed in sables. From De Breme and Helmhold, two of the early writers, we learn:

"The mark of an aristocrat in Rome was the wearing of a sable coat. The Russians considered a wealthy and important man not he who possessed large stores of gold and silver, but he who could afford to wear a sable coat. Even if just the "falduon" were worn (this was the long, full type of coat) trimmed with sable furs, its owner was considered to be a more important individual on this account." We can understand from this that furs were an important medium of exchange.

In 945 A. D. the Grand Duke Igor paid tribute to the Greeks with furs, and in the year 946, when the Grand Duchess Olga conquered the Drevliani (or Woodsmen) the conquered tribes paid her tribute in furs. In these specific ways we can understand the increasing importance of skins in Russian trading.

Always, when large payments were required, the full skins of the animals were used, but for the small retail trade this method was somewhat inconvenient. Therefore, for payment of small purchases the people cut the skins in halves and in quarters and stamped on the various parts in order to indicate their value in trade.

In the course of commerce with other nations the Russians were paid with gold and silver coins of various types, such as nobles, portugaloesers, ducats, thalers, crowns, etc. The Russians used to melt the silver coins and cast them into bar form. They were then used as units of weight and were called "grivna."

The etymology of this word is interesting: Karamzin, a famous Russian writer, tells us that the word originally came from "griva," which means horse's mane. Many diverse theories as to the origin of the word are held.

Gerberschein, the representative in Russia from the Holy Roman Empire, affirms the theory that these "grivna" were in use in Russia during the thirteenth century. According to his contention, these ingots were used without any counterstamping at all, but they were known to be equal in value to one pound of silver. Tatishieff tells us that gradually the weight was reduced to one-half pound, and in 1225 to one-quarter pound.

There were two types of grivna—those of Novgorod, which were cast bars of silver, each about five inches long and three-quarters of an inch wide, and those of Kiev, which were about four inches long and were rather thick and hexagonal in shape. Then these grivna of Novgorod were crudely cut in half, and each of these two parts were given the name of ruble, which comes from the Russian word, "rubit," which means, "to chop."

Later these rubles, as we term them, were counterstamped with the various coats-of-arms of the different dukes, of Novotorzhok and others, who had charge of the coinage, such as it was, in their own provinces. In the beginning the grivna was equivalent to two rubles. It must be understood, however, that these early rubles were crudely cast and not at all resembling the ruble as we know it today.

These rubles were used to pay tribute to the conquering dukes, who were constantly warring among themselves, or to foreign conquerors, or for use in foreign trade. For the general use they employed the foreign coins, thalers, etc., which were counterstamped, many of them chopped in halves and quarters for expediency in smaller purchases. These foreign coins, counterstamped, were called "effimki." You are probably acquainted with the history of the first thaler, the Joachimsthaler. "Effim" is the Russian name of "Joachim," and thus the expression "effimki," which was used to denote the coins used during the seventeenth century.

We shall discuss now the actual metal coins struck in Russia before the Tartar invasion. Malgin, one of the early Russian writers, informs us that there was a copper coin struck for Oleg (who was one of the early Varyag dukes who were called in to rule Russia) in the style of a cup-shaped numisma (numis scyphatys). To substantiate this statement, Baron Köne, former curator of the numismatic cabinets in the Hermitage Museum, in 1858, submits a rubbing of a coin in the Imperial collection of Stockholm, which coin corresponds to the one described by Malgin.

There are many theories relative to the fact that metal money was struck in Russia as early as the tenth and eleventh centuries. G. Bunge, of Kiev,

possessed two coins which had been found in the Kiev Pecharska Lavra. One was of gold, the other silver. One of these coins (the silver one) was presented by Bunge to the Society of History and Antiquity of Russia. These coins were attributed to Vladimir I (called Vladimir the Holy), 980 to 1015. Many treasures of coins of this type were found, thus giving credence to the above theory.

However, there were a few archeologists and numismatists of foreign lands who believed that these coins were of Bulgarian, Servian and Galitzian origin, because these coins were contemporary with the use of fur skins and also parts of fur skins, leather money and foreign gold and silver coins in Russia. Still others expressed the theory that these coins were merely award pieces, handed out by the Grand Dukes of Kiev to their prominent military men.

But in 1860 Prof. A. A. Kunik (of the Russian Academy of Science) published a famous treatise (*Russo-Byzantine Coins of Yaroslav I Vladimirovitch*) which proved, from nearly every scientific angle, that the coins of the Grand Dukes, Vladimir I, Sviatopolk and Yaroslav I are, without any question of Russian origin. In the same manner, the famous numismatic expert, Graf I. I. Tolstoy, in his book on old Russian coins of the Grand Duchy of Kiev, arrives at the same conclusion. In support of this theory he studied a total of 173 specimens, 43 of which had been found in Niezin in 1852. The balance were contained in the Hermitage Museum and in important private collections. Based upon his studies of this subject, the logical conclusions were reached that all these coins were definitely of Russian origin and Russian striking and are without doubt of the period of Vladimir I (980-1015), of Sviatopolk I (1015-1016) and Yaroslav I Vladimirovitch (1016-1054). All the Russian coins of that period show the influence of Byzantine art.

Now we shall discuss the coins struck in Russia during the Tartar invasion, from the beginning of the thirteenth century onward. Paradoxically, although the Tartar invasion caused much distress and great destruction in Russia, it gave an impetus to the numismatic advance, and in this field was very helpful. This was due to the fact that the Tartar chiefs demanded the payment of taxes and tribute in silver currency, and were not satisfied with the earlier crude substitutes.

It is important to note that the coins struck by the Dukes during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, during the Tartar rule, were struck bearing both Russian and Tartar characters.

During the reign of Dmitri Ivanovitch Danskoy (1362-1389), who was the first Duke of Moscow, the first coins (bearing characters of both Russian and Tartar tongues) appeared. The motto on the coin (in the Tartar language), meant: Health, Sultan, Tachtamish-Khan, and these were sent to the Khan in tribute. There are also records of coins of this sort being struck by Ivan III Vasilivitch (1462-1505), which were sent to Khan Mohamed Usbeck, bearing the same inscription. All these coins were of small bits of amorphous gold, silver and copper. There are known, also, larger denominations of gold and silver, which were cast and chiseled by the native craftsmen.

I feel very proud to possess such a specimen in my own collection. It is a gold rouble of Vasilii Ivanovitch III, the father of Ivan the Terrible. The coin is chased in gold. Vasilii was the Grand Duke and Czar of all Russia.

The amorphous bits of metal used as currency were merely the foreign silver thalers, etc., hammered out and cut into smaller bits of metal and then counterstamped.

In 1469 Grand Duke Ivan Vasilivitch sent to the Duke, Vasilii Uchtomsky, two gold coins as a token of appreciation for victory over the army of Khan Ibrahim of Kazan. In 1551 Tsar Ivan Vasilivitch (The Terrible) sent to the Khan of Kazan-Shig-alen, a quantity of gold coins to be awarded as gifts to his army.

In 1553 he gave to every high army officer a gold coin for the victory over his enemy at the River Kamma. In 1558, the same Czar awarded a number of gold coins for the conquest of the Fort of Nuschloss, in Livonia.

Then, in 1559, he also awarded a few gold coins to Adasheff and his higher army officers for his victory over the Tartars.

In 1605 Czar Boris Gudonoff sent a number of gold coins to the Duke Mizensky for the victory over the Pretender, Dmitri.

In 1609 the Czar Vasili Ivanovitch Shuysky awarded a gold coin to Michail Feodorovitch Romanoff for the victory over his enemies who tried to usurp his rule.

In most of these cases, the coins were struck of native dies or hand chiseled. Occasionally the award pieces were foreign coins bearing a Russian counterstamp. To prove this point there are said to be some of the early ducats (from foreign countries) bearing Russian counterstamps. The larger pieces were called rubles, and the smaller ones kopeks. The origin of the latter word—kopek—is interesting.

On all these coins will be found the figure of the Czar mounted on horseback and usually spearing the dragon. Many persons, unfamiliar with Russian numismatics, believe this figure to be St. George. The spear is called, in Russian, "kopio" and the "kopieka" and finally "Kopek" is hence derived.

It must be remembered, that for the general use in commercial intercourse, both domestic and foreign, only these smaller bits of amorphous money were used. The larger pieces were award pieces and so were struck only for special occasions.

With the accession of Peter the Great, however, in 1689, there was introduced to Russia the modern coinage, which he learned about from his studies and travels in Holland and in Western Europe. Peter introduced the first large gold coins (rubles and half rubles, struck in gold) and also double-ducats, ducats, and 2-rubles for the regular coinage.

On the 25th of January, 1712, by the Imperial order, coins of gold, 2 and 1 ducat denominations, were struck, and thus began the modern coinage, for which gold, silver and copper were used) and also platinum during the reign of Nicholas I).

With few exceptions, the coinage has remained about the same until the present day, including the period since the establishment of the U. S. S. R., during which time silver and copper coins of similar denominations have been struck, and in 1923 gold coins (tchervonetz) were struck in limited quantity.

Connecticut And Vermont Coppers Of British Type

By **HOWARD H. KURTH**
Schenectady, N. Y.

(Paper presented to the Philadelphia Convention of the A. N. A.)

That the copper coins of Connecticut (1785-1788) and of Vermont (1786-1788) are of the same general type as the regular British halfpennies of George II and George III is obvious to anyone who has made even a casual comparison. Yet writers in describing the early American coinages usually neglect, for some reason or other, to mention this important fact.

In these early ventures in coinage authorized by the States it is not surprising that some attempt was made to produce a coin that had the general appearance of the copper that was then in circulation. The people were already familiar with the English halfpennies, and to some extent with their Bungtown imitations. Then, too, the precedent had already been long established by English speculators of privately issuing copper pieces that were passable imitations of regular halfpennies, but by certain variations in the inscriptions could not be strictly considered counterfeits. The inscriptions on coins were, after all, in Latin, often abbreviated, and were understood by very few of the people. Even complete changes in the inscription would readily go unnoticed and would not hinder the general circulation of a coin. Considering the many errors found on the coins of Connecticut, for example, it seems that even some of the engravers who cut the dies were possibly entirely ignorant of the meaning of the inscriptions on the very coins they were making.

In the wording of the coinage laws, both Connecticut and Vermont were careful to avoid an open declaration of any intention of imitating the current copper coins of England. The Connecticut law prescribed, "a man's head on one side and on the other side the emblem of Liberty." Relative to the second contract let to Reuben Harmon by the State of Vermont for the coinage of copper, the law called for, "on one side a head, * * * on the reverse a woman." *

The regular British halfpennies of George II (1729-1754) and of George III (1770-1775) are very common, and fine specimens can be obtained at a nominal price. They bear on the obverse a laureate bust of the King in cuirass and the inscription, "GEORGIVS II (or III) REX." The reverse bears a female figure to the left seated on a globe. In her right outstretched hand she holds an olive branch. In her left hand, with forefinger pointed upward, she holds a spear. To the right is an ornate British shield with scrolls at top and bottom. The inscription reads, "BRITAN-NIA," and in the exergue is the date. The collector of early American coins should have examples of these halfpennies so that he may compare them with the coppers of Vermont and Connecticut. Also of interest for comparison are the spurious coppers that were privately manufactured in Birmingham and other places. Some of these, the so-called Bungtowns, bear altered and sometimes nonsensical inscriptions; others are strictly counterfeits and, like the regular coins, bear the king's name and the word, "Britannia." Some of the latter carry dates between the years 1754 and 1770, or between the years 1775 and 1799, proving them certainly false, as no genuine British halfpennies were issued in these periods.

It might be well to compare the coins of George II with those of George III. The most apparent difference is that George II faces left, while George III faces right. George II is shown with a rather square shaped profile, with high forehead and firm jaw. George III, on the other hand, has a relatively round shaped head, with sharply sloping forehead and weak chin. On the early coins of George II the lower truncation of the bust curves downward, roughly parallel to the edge of the coin. On the coins of George III the truncation of the shoulder curves upward, opposed to the curve of the coin's lower edge. With these differences in mind, the bust of either George II or of George III can be identified on many of the coins of Connecticut and Vermont in spite of the crude style that is typical of these series.

The major difference between the British coppers and their American imitations is found, of course in the inscriptions. Instead of the name and title of the king, they bear the words, "AUCTORI CONNEC." or "VERMON. AUCTORI" (By authority of Connecticut or Vermont). The reverses instead of "Britannia" have, "INDE. ET LIB." (Independence and Liberty).

However, attention should also be given to the minor respects in which the American coins differ from their British models.

The coins of Connecticut show more originality in detail than those of Vermont. The bust of George II on the Connecticut pieces is sometimes shown with draped rather than cuirassed bust. The figure of "Independence and Liberty" (Britannia) often bears a Liberty cap mounted on her staff. The globe on which she is seated is usually delineated with meridional and latitudinal circles. A significant detail to which little notice has been taken is on the shield. On most Connecticut coppers the devices on the shield are unfortunately not visible. However, on some varieties, when in fine condition, there can be seen three figures that might be mistaken for misshapen dollar signs. These are really intended to be three vines of the State seal. The original colonial seal of about 1644 represented a vineyard of fifteen vines, and above the vines a hand holding a scroll with the motto, "Qui Transtulit Sustinet." This was modified in 1711 and the number of vines was reduced to three. The vines symbolize the colony brought over and planted there in the wilderness and the motto (He who transplanted continues to sustain) expresses the belief that he who brought over the vine continues to take care of it.

The coins of Vermont on the other hand copy the British halfpennies more closely. The shield is invariably Britannic. The globe, when visible at all, is plain surfaced. The spear is never surmounted by a Liberty cap. The

* The coins issued by Harmon under the first contract of 1785 were those of local character showing the sun rising over the Green Mountains, and in the foreground a plow.

busts are all in cuirass and, with the exception of the so-called "Baby head," are all crude but recognizable portraits of the King—George II facing left, or George III facing right. The Baby head, with its high bulging forehead, seems to be the result of an attempt on the part of a rather inexperienced die cutter to go to the opposite extreme and to make, perhaps for patriotic reasons, a portrait as unlike George III as possible. This, however, is a mere conjecture and should be considered as such.

We must not overlook the Vermont copper of 1787 with "Britannia" reverse, which illustrates more completely than any other one coin the subject of this paper. Instead of expressing "Independence and Liberty" it bears the inscription, "BRITAN-NIA." It is true however that on all examples of this variety the word "Britannia" is extremely weak and never completely legible. Nothing of the date shows but part of the final seven. We do not believe that this is entirely due to weak striking as the obverse is often very strong, but think that some attempt must have been made to obliterate the reverse inscription by filing down the field of the reverse die. According to Crosby, this piece was probably struck at Thomas Machin's Mint, Newburgh, N. Y. If anything, it seems to support the suspicion of some authorities that this mint was at one time engaged in the manufacture of counterfeit British halfpennies. As a makeshift emergency, or to save the trouble of making a new die, one of the "Britannia" dies might have been used to serve as a Vermont reverse. This theory would be substantiated if a counterfeit British halfpenny could be found struck with this same reverse die. One of the most distinctive characteristics of this particular reverse die is the tiny S-shaped fold in the drapery at Britannia's lap, and this might possibly serve as a clue to identify it in some as yet undiscovered combination with some other obverse.

In making a study of the coins of Connecticut and the later issues of Vermont we should not lose sight of the important fact that the type is in imitation of the British halfpennies. When exhibits of early American coins are made, British halfpennies should be included so that this significant characteristic of two of our early State coinages can be clearly demonstrated. A realistic approach to the study is necessary if we are to develop a keener and more understanding appreciation of our neglected early coins.

Specimens Seldom Seen

A SERIES: II. SPANISH 20 CENTIMOS.

A large bronze pattern 20-centimo piece was struck in 1896, showing upon the obverse the boy head of Alphonso XIII to the right. At the base is the date 1896, flanked by two six-pointed stars, representing the mint at Madrid.



The inscription reads: ALPHONSO XIII POR LA GRACIA DE DIOS. The reverse shows the crowned arms of Spain surrounded by a double olive branch. Above, the inscription reads (continuing from the obverse): REY CONST L DE ESPANA. Around the lower border is the value, VEINTE CENTIMOS, with two eight-pointed stars at each end, representing the mint at Barcelona. Below the shield of the kingdom is an engraver's initial L, but it is not definitely established who it represents.

The current coins of Spain at this period did not include a 20-centimo

piece in any metal. In fact, this denomination does not appear to have been coined at all.

The designs for the Spanish coins of King Alphonso XIII were designed by Bartolome Maura y Montaner, a Spanish medallist and engraver who had been engraver to the Bank of Spain since 1887. In 1893 he was appointed chief engraver to the Royal Mint at Madrid. The portraits on the standard coins all face left, whereas this head upon the pattern 20 centimos faces right. Yet the workmanship of the obverse indicates that the die was cut from the same model.

That this is perhaps an official pattern is indicated by the fact that the edge, which is plain, has the figure 2 scratched in at each side.

D. M. B.

THE MEANING OF THE FIFTEENTH STAR.

Collectors of United States coins are familiar with the fact that the early coins of the United States had variations in the number of stars. There are coins with 13 stars, with 15, and with 16 stars. (Issues with 12 stars may be considered as unobserved errors of the period.)

Every United States collector knows that the 13 stars, which have become traditional on our coinage, represent the Thirteen Original Colonies. (For those who might like to have the information, we furnish the names of the thirteen Colonies herewith: Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Georgia.)

We do not know of any coins with 14 stars. The Vermont coinage, which refers to the fourteenth star (Vermont was the 14th State to be admitted to the Union), does not have 14 stars.

Coins with 15 stars appear in the gold series and the silver series prior to 1800. It is essential for numismatists to remember that the fifteenth star represents Kentucky, which was admitted to the Union in 1792. Therefore, every coin which has 15 stars upon the obverse was minted with this star as acknowledgement of the permanent increase of the States.

The sixteenth star may well be called the Tennessee star. It was added to the galaxy in 1796, when Tennessee was admitted to the Federal Union. No coins were struck regularly with more stars marking the growth of the Union with the exception of the Gobrecht dollar patterns of 1836 and succeeding years, and the St. Gaudens eagle and double eagle, which originally had 46 stars in 1907, but which were subsequently increased to 48 after 1912, a figure which remained constant until 1933, when coins bearing the full complement of stars were last coined.

In 1803, when Ohio joined the Union as the seventeenth State, the practise of only 13 stars on the coinage had become established, with the exceptions noted above.

A. A. A. F. F. ON ROMAN COINS.

Many Roman coins bear these five letters, and an explanation is sufficiently interesting to give here. The monetary magistrates in Rome were very proud of their function. Coining was essentially two processes—the preparation of the planchet, and the striking.

The three metals which were used extensively by the Romans were gold, silver and copper (brass). The three A's represent the three metals: AURO (gold), ARGENTO (silver), AERE (brass, or copper). The two F's represent the striking authority: FLANDO FERIUNDO.

As a rule, the preparation of the money was in the hands of three magistrates, who were known as triumvirs, and signed their issues: IIIvir a.a.a.f.f. (M. Maecilius Tullus, Babelon, Julia Family, 322.)

In 1900, in connection with the Paris Exposition, the French mint issued a bronze medal, with the inscription upon the obverse: AERE ARGENTO AURO FLANDO FERIUNDO. The design shows the casting of metal ingots for coining purposes. The signature of the artist appears in the exergue, A. Patey, who also designed some of the French coins of the early twentieth century. The reverse shows the facade of the Mint in Paris, with the date below, 1900.

The medal is 37mm in diameter. The edge is lettered.

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News

A NUMISMATIC SESQUICENTENNIAL

The year 1942 should take preëminence in numismatic circles as a year in which a number of unusual anniversaries fall.

In January of 1782, exactly one hundred and sixty years ago, the famous American patriot and statesman, Robert Morris, placed before the Congress his plans for the coinage of the new Republic.

Ten years later, in April of 1792, an Act was passed by Congress and approved by President Washington establishing the first United States Mint in Philadelphia. For the numismatists of America to observe this special event should require no special urging. We have already suggested the possibility of the American Numismatic Association converting some of its funds into practical use through acquisition of the first U. S. Mint site, upon which a replica of the original mint might be constructed, which would also serve as the national home of our Association. Certainly no more fitting year than the sesquicentennial of the coinage could be provided in which to place this thought into action.

In July of 1792, David Rittenhouse, the first Director of the Mint, laid the cornerstone of the building. As has been pointed out many times previously,

the very first public building authorized by the Congress of the United States was this Mint. This is an event worthy of numismatic attention.

The year 1942 also marks the anniversaries of two changes in numismatic types. Type collecting of coins has in recent years become so popular in preference to date collecting that the coins of 1892, the year in which the Barber design half dollar, quarter dollar and dime became regular issues, are represented in most collections. It is an angle to type collecting, however, that the first and last dates be represented rather than any single year of the design.

We also hope, with the respectful cooperative indulgence of our readers and our cataloguers, that the fiftieth anniversary of the three silver coins of 1892 will permanently associate them with the designer, whose initial B appears upon the truncation of the neck of each specimen, and that the unfortunate labelling of the 1892-1916 issues as "Morgan" types will henceforth cease. We honestly feel that Engraver Morgan's work is adequate in his own name. His style is distinguishable, and the letter M or B is not the essential detail which divides the work of Mr. Morgan from that of Mr. Barber. Engraver Barber is entitled to the credit of these three issues, and we trust that numismatic rectitude will hereafter permit his name and his initial to be popularly associated with his productions.

We also mark, in 1942, the fiftieth anniversary of our commemorative coinage. While commemorative coins are not today the speculative merchandise which they have been in the recent past, it is our sincere hope that legitimate issues, properly issued at a single mint in ample quantities, will again be coined and released, so that significant events in our national history may receive suitable and appropriate commemoration. Surely, from a numismatic angle, the sesquicentennial of the United States Mint offers an event which could well lend itself to an issue.

In the span of fifty years there is evidence that one of the most interesting series has been developed. Commemorative coins now number 111 half dollars, one quarter dollar and one silver dollar. In addition, there are 13 gold pieces, which include 9 gold dollars, 2 quarter eagles, and 2 quintuple eagles. The series is so full of material for research and of information which develops the history of the nation that it should be continued. It should not be considered "completed" because of the unfortunate overcrowding which certain issues have caused. The lack of balance and the proper proportion may again be restored by the careful and legitimate issue of validated series.

Just twenty-five years ago, in 1917, America was at war; Today America is at war again. While victory is ultimately assured, the sacrifices which we will be called upon to make will be many. We hope that the members of the American Numismatic Association and the readers of *The Numismatist* will do more than their share.

KENTUCKY, 1792-1942—MISSISSIPPI, 1817-1942— NEBRASKA, 1867-1942.

The three States noted above observe State anniversaries of admission into the Federal Union in the course of 1942.

Kentucky, the fifteenth State to be admitted (Vermont was the 14th), is well deserving of a sesquicentennial half dollar for this observance. The only possible objection might be the fact that Kentucky half dollars have already had a large claim in the commemorative series. We hope, however, that a truly national event will not obscure the vision of those who were temporarily overcome by the Boone output, and that the State will undertake to organize a new commission, which will not have to follow the previously established schemes.

The entrance of the States into the Union prior to 1800 are certainly historical landmarks which are worthy of numismatic commemoration.

The 125th anniversary of the admittance of Mississippi into the Union occurs in 1942. In 1817 Statehood was proposed by the South in order to keep the balance even in Congress of Free Soil and Slave Soil. (Indiana had been admitted in 1816).

Nebraska observes the Diamond Jubilee of its statehood in 1942, having been admitted to the Union in 1867. State anniversaries such as these are

fitting vehicles for our commemorative coinage. While we prefer to maintain a coinage of commemoratives associated with centennials and the multiples thereof, in 1942 there apparently are none, and a diamond jubilee, a sesquicentennial and a 125th annual anniversary are preferable to omitting the observance entirely.

THE NUMISMATIST'S NEW PAPER.

Several months ago, in view of decreasing paper stocks in this country and the possibility that the year 1942 would bring a very acute shortage in the paper market, the American Numismatic Association acquired a substantial stock of paper for *The Numismatist*, so that its publication stock would be ensured.

The new paper is a trifle thinner than that in use for years, and is also of a slightly less bleached color. The result makes reading of *The Numismatist's* printing considerably easier, since there is less contrast between the type and the paper. Some of the illustrated weekly magazines use the same weight and quality paper.

HOLIDAY NUMISMATICS

The Holiday Season brought with it the welcome avalanche of greeting cards. We wish to thank the many friends who remembered us. It is not possible to make personal acknowledgment to all. Numismatists played its part in the spirit in which several of the messages were conveyed. Both paper money and coins were represented.

A COMMEMORATIVE COINAGE FOR ALASKA—1867-1942.

The thought has come to us that a commemorative coinage might be prepared to suitably mark the diamond jubilee of the acquisition of Alaska, which might prove a worthy cause upon which to direct some effort.

In the interest of hemisphere solidarity there is current-day value. From the numismatic angle that Alaska has never had a distinctive coinage of its own, it might prove to be a welcome starting point. Furthermore, the seventy-fifth anniversary of its purchase from the Russian Empire in 1867, immediately following the American Civil War, is an opportune time to further a commemorative series related to our Territories.

ATTENTION NUMISMATIC CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

We would like to see the numismatic fraternity distinguish itself in the war efforts. While wealth has never been a measuring rod in our numismatic clubs, and we hope that it may always remain thus so that the love of our hobby alone is the true prerequisite and admission card, we should like to suggest that each numismatic club or numismatic society make an effort at each meeting to sell Defense bonds. Why not have the commissions in club auctions paid in Defense stamps? Or, better yet, let all clubs' bills be cleared in Defense stamps and bonds? Pay club dues with Defense stamps, and buy Defense bonds for the club.

The *Numismatist* will be glad to publish original ideas which the clubs have instituted to promote Defense bond and stamp work. Write the Editor what you are doing and what you propose to do. It will benefit you and the nation as well. Act today.

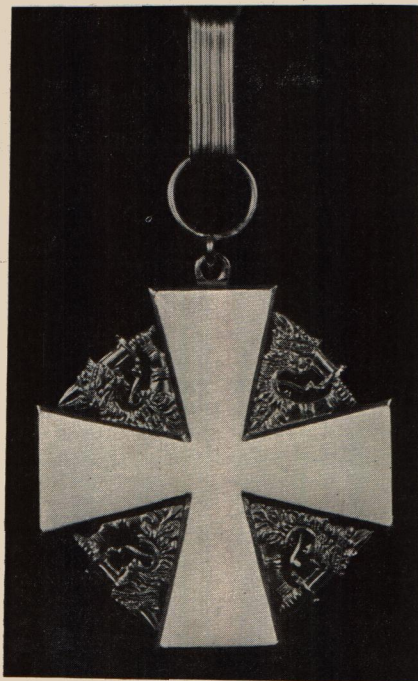
Among the latest foreign coinages received, the 1941 minting date appears upon the following: India, 1 anna, George VI; Mexico, 20 centavos; Newfoundland, 10 cents, George VI; Russia, 2 kopecks, and South Africa, 1 penny, George VI.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB TO HOLD 400TH MEETING.

On April 10, 1942, the New York Numismatic Club will hold its 400th meeting. A special program is in preparation by the executive board. Among the scheduled features is the visit of J. Douglas Ferguson, President of the A. N. A., who will make the trip specially from Canada in order to be present. Other prominent numismatists are expected from the metropolitan area, New England, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

FINLAND'S ORDER OF THE WHITE ROSE.

Through the courtesy of Vernon L. Brown, a member of the A. N. A. Board of Governors, we are able to illustrate a specimen of the Finnish Order of the White Rose. This decoration was presented to an officer of the Chase National Bank of New York in recognition of his work in previous years for Finnish War Relief. The specimen illustrated is the Chevalier Cross.



The Order of the White Rose is named from the heraldic device which appears upon it nine times. The white rose has appeared upon coins of Finland since 1918. The Order was established by General Mannerheim in May 1919.

NEW DATE OF NETHERLANDS HALF GUILDER

A Dutch half guilder, dated 1912, has recently been located. Recent publications list only specimens dated prior to 1910 and after 1919 of the type, showing the bust of Queen Wilhelmina left, wearing a small coronet. The 1912 date is known for gold 10-guilder and 5-guilder pieces, the latter having been coined only in that year, with the bust of the present Queen. 25 and 10 cent pieces in silver, are known of that year, but apparently the half guilder is more scarce, having escaped previous attention.

FOREIGN ISSUES OF PAPER MONEY.

Bolivian Bank Notes—The Central Bank of Bolivia 50-boliviano notes of 1928 have very attractive oval vignettes upon the obverse. In the center is a landscape scene. There are two reverses. The earlier series, distinguished by the serial letter, has a crimson reverse bearing the arms of Bolivia. The later reverse, of the same design, has an orange reverse. Both notes were engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company.

Bolivia has lately issued a new 1-boliviano bank note which has as the central vignette a bust of Bolivar, which is the same engraving that has previously appeared on the bank notes of Colombia and Venezuela. The obverse of the new notes is sepia, and the reverse, bearing the nation's arms, is ultramarine blue. The new notes, which measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, are engraved by the American Bank Note Company of New York. The notes are dated at La Paz, July, 1928, and are apparently issued under the same authority as the previous series, since the distinction between the old and new notes is chiefly size and design, rather than the dating.

Malay—A very attractive ten-dollar note, issued by the Board of Commissioners of Currency, is of more than passing interest. The note is legal tender for its face value and is valid in the Straits Settlements and Malay States. A vignette of King George VI appears at the right. A large circular frame bears the watermarked head of a tiger. The color of the obverse is chiefly maroon. The lower half of the obverse of the note has a very unusual protective device. The names of the ten states which combine to form the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Currency are written and interwoven into a very fine grill-work design.

The reverse of the note is entirely maroon. There are four shields at the right, and six at the left. In the center is the shield of the Straits Settlements. At the left are the following devices: Pahang, Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan. At the right, Kedah, Perlis, Johore, Kelantan, Brunei and Trengganu. The note is well engraved and designed by Waterlow & Sons, of England. The size is $3\frac{1}{4}$ by 6 inches.

Spain—Although the Spanish Civil War is nominally at an end, a new note of 1936, issued at Burgos, has lately been noted. The obverse shows the shield of Spain, with the value at the right: BANCO DE ESPAÑA, DIEZ PESETAS. The reverse has the value in the center. The notes are printed in blue with an orange background and were prepared in Spain at Saragossa. The size is $2\frac{3}{4}$ by 5 inches. A small 1-peseta note of 1940, issued at Madrid, has also been noted. The obverse shows an equestrian figure of Herman Cortes. The reverse shows an elaborate crowned shield, with an eagle in the background, with the Pillars of Hercules at the sides. The obverse of the note is blue and yellow, and the reverse brown, with blue background. The note measures about 2 by 3 inches. The notes were prepared in Madrid.

Dutch East Indies—A new $2\frac{1}{2}$ -guilder note, dated at Batavia, 1940, has recently been received. The obverse shows a standing figure of a Dutchman in the costume of the seventeenth century. At the sides are the value. The reverse shows the arms of the Netherlands, with the motto of the House of Orange below, "Je Maintiendrai." The notes are brown on both obverse and reverse and are not printed on watermarked paper. The size of the notes is 3 by 5 inches.

Netherlands—Prior to the war the Netherlands issued two small denomination notes: 1 guilder and $2\frac{1}{2}$ gulden. The 1-guilder notes are brown, with a white central panel on the obverse. In the right margin, in a hexagon, is the portrait vignette of Queen Wilhelmina. The notes are dated October, 1938. The reverse shows the arms of the Netherlands in the field, printed in green. The notes are printed on heavy paper and have a green fibre scattered in the paper as a protective device. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ -guilder notes are printed in blue and are of the same general format and texture. The obverse bears the value, and the numerals appear at the right margin. The reverse has two white panels at the ends, and a central cartouche within a circle with an inscription regarding counterfeiting. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ -guilder notes have blue and red fibre scattered on the white background. Both denominations are of the same size, 3 by 5 inches and are very similar to the notes issued by the Netherlands in 1918 in many respects.

Jamaica—The Government of Jamaica has recently released a 1-pound note. The obverse bears the facing portrait of King George VI in a vignette at the left. In the center is a watermark of a pineapple. The notes are dated 1940, and are legal tender to any amount. The reverse bears the value at left and right, respectively, and has the arms of Jamaica supported by two natives and crested by a crocodile. The notes are chiefly blue, with pink and green as background. The notes measure 3 by 5½ inches and were prepared by Thomas de la Rue & Co., of London, England.

SEYCHELLES NOW HAVE THEIR OWN COINS

The British Colonial Empire has recently added another member to its coin-issuing group. The Seychelles are a group of about 101 islands, having a territory of 156 square miles. They are located in the Indian Ocean, not far from Mauritius. The currency of the islands has always been in rupees of 100 cents, similar to the rupee of East Africa, and unallied to the rupee of India, which has other subdivisions.

The Seychelles have had distinctive postage stamps for nearly seventy years, but in that entire period no coins or tokens appear to have been issued that may be identified with the Seychelles exclusively.



The new coins are of four denominations, of which three are silver and one nickel alloy. The silver pieces are the rupee, half rupee and 25-cent piece (¼ rupee). The obverse shows the head of King George VI left, crowned, with the legend, "GEORGE VI. KING EMPEROR." The portrait was modeled by Percy Metcalfe, whose initials PM appear below the bust. The reverse has a cartouche with the value, above which is the name SEYCHELLES. Below, the date 1939. The nickel 10-cent piece is very attractive, having a scalloped edge, which has been used on other minor nickel coins heretofore.



It is of interest to know that the time which has elapsed since information about the new issue was secured and the date of their arrival in this country is approximately eighteen months. The specimens illustrated here are for the Moritz Wormser Memorial Loan Exhibit, which the Association maintains in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

No information has yet been secured, as to the number of specimens struck, or of the mint where they were coined, but it is assumed that because of the smallness of the colony a limited coinage was prepared. (Courtesy New Netherlands Coin Co., New York.)

LET'S TURN 'EM IN.

Suggestions have been submitted to Congress to change the metals in cents and nickels to relieve a shortage in the ores used in minting these coins, caused by the Defense program. Perhaps if we coin collectors dug deep into our duplicates, cashed in according to the following list, and bought Defense Stamps and Bonds with the proceeds, we might accomplish a double purpose. In all cases rare and scarce dates would be excepted.

Indian Cents—

From 1880 to 1895, all scratched, damaged, and those grading below good.

From 1896 to 1909, all coins grading below very good.

Lincoln Cents—

From 1909 to 1915, all coins grading below very good.

From 1916 to 1926, all coins grading below fine.

From 1927 to 1934, all coins grading below very fine.

From 1935 to date, all coins that are not uncirculated.

Rare and scarce dates being of course, 1885, 1908-S, '09-S Indians, and '09-S, 09-S VDB, '14-D, '22-D, '24-D, 23-S, '26-S, '31-S and perhaps '10 to '15-S in Lincolns.

Liberty Head Nickels—

From 1883 to 1895, all scratched, damaged, and those below good.

From 1896 to 1912, all coins grading below very good.

Buffalo Nickels—

From 1913 to 1919, all coins grading below very good.

From 1920 to 1927, all coins below fine.

From 1928 to 1931, all coins below very fine.

From 1934 to 1938, all coins not uncirculated.

Jefferson Nickels—

Save only bright uncirculated.

Uncle Sam would certainly welcome the use of these minor coins, and I'll wager the Defense Bonds will prove the better investment. What do you say, fellows?

JACK W. OGILVIE, A. N. A. 5649.

DR. HERBERT E. IVES ELECTED A. N. S. PRESIDENT.

At the annual meeting of the American Numismatic Society, New York City, held at its museum, elsewhere mentioned, Dr. Herbert E. Ives, for many years a member of the Council of the Society, was elected president to succeed Mr. Stephen H. P. Pell, who has served as acting president since the sudden death of Mr. Newell.

Dr. Ives is well known in numismatics, and a successful administration is anticipated.

The Archer M. Huntington Medal of the American Numismatic Society was presented to Albert Gallatin in recognition of the publication in 1930 of "The Syracusan Dekadrachms of the Euainetos Type." The award was made by acting President Pell to the sister of Mr. Gallatin, Mrs. G. P. Cammann, because of Mr. Gallatin's illness. The medal, designed by Emil Fuchs, is silver and about four inches in diameter.

CURIOUS WEDGE SHAPED HALF DOLLARS LOCATED.

A news clipping recently brought to our attention mentions the finding of about 40 half dollars which had been buried near Helena, Mont. All the half dollars had been wedge shaped, like the segments of a pie. They were located at a depth of 30 feet by a mining dredge.

Numismatic sources have not been able to explain their appearance in Montana, unless they are buried treasures of the early nineteenth century, when American and Latin-American coins were segmented to provide change. Further details regarding the coins, the mintage year and place, would assist in establishing further data, which might lead to a clue as to the cause of the mutilation.

BRONX COIN CLUB TOKEN.

Perhaps the last of the local numismatic club tokens to be issued for the duration is that of the Bronx Coin Club, which was distributed on December 17 at the 100th meeting of the club.

The obverse shows the bust of the founder of the Bronx, JONAS BRONCK, wearing the typical Dutch citizen's hat of the period. The date below, 1933, refers to the year in which the club was founded. Of the eight charter members, four were present at the 100th meeting—Messrs. Sghia, Dewey, Kortjohn and Stein.



The reverse reads: 100th MEETING, DECEMBER 17th, 1941. In the center are the names of the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer: OFFICERS: H. J. STEIN, M. F. KORTJOHN, D. M. BULLOWA, G. R. KENNEDY.

The medals were struck in nickel alloy. Two specimens in silver were also prepared, one of which was placed in the club's cabinet, and the other presented by Mr. Sghia, the founder, first president and honorary member, to the present president, H. J. Stein.

COIN FOR COLOMBIA DATED 1921 FIRST SEEN.

Through the courtesy of Martin F. Kortjohn, First Vice-President of the A. N. A., we are able to illustrate a new specimen of the Republic of Colombia. The obverse bears the value 5 CENTAVOS within a wreath.



The reverse has the date, 1921, and the inscription, REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA, around a shield in the form of a cross with the inscription across, LAZARETO. It is understood that such coinages are utilized in the Colombian National Isolation institutions catering to contagious diseases, particularly the leprosariums. Collectors knowing of such issues, and having further information regarding other denominations, would be assisting the science by permitting The Numismatist to publish further details.

NEW FRENCH COINS.

Through the courtesy of J. Douglas Ferguson, President of the A. N. A., we are able to give information about the latest coins of the Vichy Government. The new coins, of the 10 and 20 centimes values, are dated 1941. The obverse shows a branch of oak at the left and right of the value. The reverse has beards of wheat, and the inscription reads: ETAT FRANCAIS meaning FRENCH STATE. It is noteworthy that it is not any longer the French Republic, nor does the well-known motto "Liberty, Equality and Brotherhood" appear upon this issue coined in base metal zinc.

The Story Behind The Token

**St. Augustine Bridge
Florida**

**By B. MORGENTHAU
New York City**

This bridge originally spanned the Matanzas Bay, thus forming the connecting link between the age-old city of Anastasis and St. Augustine Beach. Construction was of palmetto palm piling, with iron turn-table draw. Built in 1898, it was abandoned in 1925. The present beautiful "Bridge of Lyons," costing a million dollars, was completed by the people of St. Augustine on April 27, 1927. Toll tokens, also paper tickets, "One Way Passage 5c," were dispensed with. Passage is now toll free.



St. Augustine (1565-1942) is not only the oldest city of European origin but it is also one of the most decorous and—in an unpretentious way—most beautiful. The qualities which the calm and reflective Henry Flagler fell in love with here more than sixty years ago are rare in this country, because the old and the new with us so rarely live and let live. Here he began spending money very lavishly because he had suddenly awakened to values that greatly successful men have always cultivated, their material success once secured. His architectural gifts to St. Augustine are monuments that rank with the best in the United States. The Flagler hotels, churches and restaurants are of metropolitan dimensions, but St. Augustine remains undisturbed by the elegance, pomp and massiveness of these buildings. A new plan of restoration under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution virtually guarantees that St. Augustine will remain itself through the ages, as it has now for 376 years, in spite of having been ransacked by pirates, having changed hands thirteen times and quietly gone about its business under five flags.

OUR COINAGE SESQUICENTENNIAL.

We wish to stress the sesquicentennial of American coinage, 1792-1942, to our membership and to our subscribers. It is a significant anniversary. It is as important as the fiftieth anniversary of our Association observed with splendor in Philadelphia in 1941.

With regard to publicity, Cincinnati will have an adequate theme about which to center the Convention's activities.

While at Philadelphia, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the 5-cent nickel was an undercurrent theme, there were few displays to emphasize the point.

We hope that at Cincinnati we shall see all of the U. S. rarities associated with the founding of our Mint. Patterns of our earliest coins should have the exhibit place of honor. Disme, Half Disme, Birch Cent, Silver Center Cents, Perkins Dollars, and specimens of the highest rarity and numismatic interest, become to us historical documents which light the path of the sesquicentennial of our coinage.

We hope for the cooperation of all in attaining this goal.

The Manhattan Coin Co., of East 46th Street, New York, was burglarized on or about Christmas Day, 1941, by persons who cut a circular hole in the ceiling in order to gain entry. No mention of the loss was observed in local papers, and no mention was officially made to dealers to be on the lookout for the loot. An accounting of the loss is now in course of preparation, as the coins were all insured.

BOOK REVIEWS.

Shekel Medals and False Shekels, by Dr. Bruno Kisch, published in Volume III of *Historia Judaica*, pp 67-101, with 11 plates, Oct., 1941.

In this exhaustive and authoritative study of the imitation shekels which have been known in Europe for hundreds of years, Dr. Kisch has given a very complete history. Perhaps in no other work can as much research work on this subject be found. Dr. Kisch has traced the shekel from the earliest attempts at its revival. Literally hundreds of specimens have been examined and painstakingly classified, by minute variations in leaves, chalice, and inscription.

There is probably no other single coin which has been as widely reproduced with so little knowledge of the original model. Dr. Kisch's numismatic research should be of interest to all classical students, as well as those interested in seeing a fine example of scientific approach and methods applied to numismatics. D. M. B.

The Silver Dollars of the United States of America. A. D. McIlvaine. American Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 95. 36 pp., six-page folding plate. New York, 1941.

In his preface the author states this is the result of his "twelve-year investigation . . . studies in many collections . . . and a vast amount of reading in libraries." But he also says that "an apology comes with the writer's realization of his inadequacy to do more than a small measure of justice to so worthy a subject." This apologia is well warranted, since in a truly exhaustive study it would be the author's modest gesture, while in this case the kindest thing one may say is that it sums up the matter exactly.

It is unfortunate that the monograph series of the American Numismatic Society must include this product. In no manner does it have the originality, the accuracy of fact, the necessary research or the "raison d'etre" of its ninety-four noteworthy predecessors.

We wish to encourage every aspect of numismatic writing. We dislike commenting unfavorably upon any effort. However, when the potential numismatic opportunity is so great, and the result so wretched, we may state that the need continues for a serious numismatic work, written by a competent numismatic scholar, on the Silver Dollars of the United States, which we hope the American Numismatic Society will release, to restore the lustre which has always been associated with their numismatic productions, which were adequate, authoritative and enduring. T. O. M. and D. M. B.

DESIGNER OF WASHINGTON QUARTER DIES.

The designer of the Washington Bicentennial quarter dollar, first issued in 1932, was John B. Flanagan. He died very suddenly, January 6th, 1942, at his studio on East 21st street, New York City. Many of the largest art institutions in the country have sculptured objects by Mr. Flanagan, and his influence was profoundly felt.

In a national competition Mr. Flanagan's designs were accepted, and the present type of quarter dollar bears his initials JF on the truncation of the bust. A number of his medallic works have been illustrated in *The Numismatist*, and his portrait appears in Volume 33, p. 357.

Mr. Flanagan leaves a wife and daughter. His age was given as 44, and it was stated that he had been ill for the past two years. He was a Fellow of the American Numismatic Society.

INDIA TO ISSUE NATIVE STATE NOTES.

According to reports recently received in this country, several of the native princes in western and central India are cooperating to establish a central bank, with note issuing powers, to operate in conjunction with the Central Reserve Bank of India.

WHEN THE PRINTING PRESS CAME TO MEXICO.

The accompanying illustration shows a medal recently issued by the Mexican Archivists to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the introduction of the printing press in Mexico. Francisco Gamoneda, of the Society, gives the following explanation of the design on the medal:



"The three figures which appear on the commemorative medal of the fourth century of the printing press in Mexico, the first in America, are those of Juan Pablos, Gil Barbero and the negrito (little negro) Pedro. Juan Pablos worked in the printing house of Cromberger in his typographic shop in Seville, and when Cromberger contracted to bring the printing press to Mexico he also contracted the master and says that he is a fixer of letters, that is, what we call today a compositor and former. He also adds that he will not only be accompanied by his wife, but 'an official whom I will take with me and whose name is Gil Barbero, and a slave whom I shall also take whose name is Pedro.' Gil Barbero was the pressman."

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT BUILDING AT OTTAWA.

From 1897 to 1911 the famous Canadian Parliament buildings in Ottawa appeared upon the reverse of the \$1 bank notes of the Dominion. A differing vignette was used in 1917, not considered here.

The facades of the buildings are shown, on Parliament Hill, as seen from Wellington Street. The buildings shown were destroyed by fire in 1916, and the present edifice, with the Peace and Victory Tower, were commenced within a few months after the conflagration, and were virtually completed by the spring of 1920.

The first note of this type shows the facing portraits of the Montearl and Countess of Aberdeen, then serving as Governor General. In the central part of the note there is a scene representing several lumberjacks prying logs into a stream. The background of the note is green and it is dated 1897. The reverse, which is entirely green, shows the buildings of Parliament, with two large figure 1's at the left and right within an intricate grill-work design. Below the buildings there is the following: DOLLAR ONE DOLLAR (There is also a figure 1 as a background for the word ONE.) At the top is the inscription, DOMINION OF CANADA.

A new series of 1898, has the same basic obverse design, except that the background of this series is light sepia. At the left and right upper corners of the note there have been inserted SERIES followed by a letter. The reverse, however, shows the chief changes, as here the large 1's at the sides of the Parliament buildings have been removed and four 1's have been placed in each corner, each having ONE over the numeral. At the extreme left and right ends of the grill-work design the word ONE appears vertically, slightly concave.

The third issue of notes utilizing the Parliament building reverse is also dated 1898 and has the Aberdeens on the obverse. These notes are distinguished by the fact that the series letters are further advanced in the alphabet. (Series H and I have been noted.) The chief difference, however, is to be observed upon the reverse. The Parliament buildings and the four

corner numerals and the words ONE appear as previously. The vertical ONE'S at the sides of the note, however, in this issue are convex, with the result that the grill work of the extreme left and right ends of the note is different.

In the fourth and final issue with the type of the Canadian Parliament the reverse is exactly the same as on the third issue. The difference occurs upon the obverse, which shows only the two oval vignettes of the Earl and Countess Grey. These notes are dated 1911.

All of the notes described above were prepared by the American Bank Note Company of Ottawa, this name appearing upon the obverse and reverse plate of each note.

MRS. BROOKES HONORED AT NEWARK CLUB'S MEETING.

On Thursday evening, January 8th, the New Jersey Numismatic Society had its 100th meeting. Seven of the original eight charter members were present. Mr. Husker, president of the society, planned the meeting, which was a success from every angle. Prominent collectors in each series of New Jersey numismatics were asked to show representative selections. The result was a complete historical review of New Jersey numismatics. There were about 40 members and guests present.

As a gesture of numismatic good will and appreciation for the work which has been done by Mrs. F. H. Brookes, secretary of the society, for junior numismatics, a life membership in the American Numismatic Association was presented by her friends, through the society.

JUNIOR NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Permanent officers have been elected in the Junior Numismatic Society. They are as follows:

President, David Bingham; vice-president, Howard Enders; secretary Edward Herman; treasurer, Dick Barrett; business and publicity manager, David Bingham.

We would appreciate it greatly if you would mention this in The Numismatist. You might also mention that anyone requesting information about the Junior Numismatic Society may write to it in care of David Bingham, 127 S. Euclid avenue, Westfield, New Jersey, or Edward Herman, 162-05 89th Avenue, Jamaica, N. Y.

NEW BOHEMIA-MORAVIA COINAGE.

Bohemia and Moravia, as a German protectorate, has issued a 10-heller coin in zinc dated 1940. The obverse is similar to the 20-heller that was described in the December issue of The Numismatist in 1940, and shows the Lion and the inscription in Czech and German, "Bohemia and Moravia," also the date 1940.

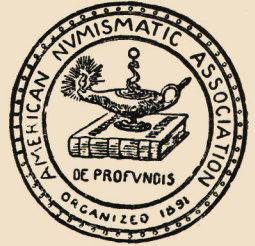


The reverse shows the bridge and denomination similar to the last bronze 10-heller of Czecho-Slovakia. The planchet is smaller, only 17mm., and resembles the 2-heller coined in 1923-25.

There is also a 50-heller coin in zinc in circulation.
(Courtesy of Ernest Kraus, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Although pure nickel is harder than silver, it has been observed that fewer dies are required for striking nickel coins than silver.

American Numismatic Association



**Organized 1891, Incorporated under the Laws of the United States
May 9, 1912.**

The annual dues and subscription to *The Numismatist* are \$3 a year, payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. For particulars address the General Secretary. The \$3 paid annually by A. N. A. members covers both dues and subscription to *The Numismatist*.

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GEORGIA (Southern)—LUTHER V. PARRISH, P. O. Box 535, Valdosta, Ga.
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NEW YORK (Western District)—ROBERT H. LLOYD, 55 Falconer St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.
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NORTH DAKOTA—VINE D. LORD, P. O. Box 26, Cando, N. D.
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OHIO (Northern District)—JOHN W. GREGOR, 15221 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
OHIO (Southern District)—OTTO KERSTEINER, 122 Progress Ave., Hamilton, O.
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RHODE ISLAND—HORACE M. GRANT, 109 Empire St., Providence, R. I.
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WASHINGTON (Western)—PAUL M. FOUTS, 609 People's Bank Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
WISCONSIN—LILLARD W. CULVER, 2863 N. 40th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Report of The General Secretary

New Members to be Admitted February 1, 1942.

- 8840 Carnegie Library of Atlanta, 126 Carnegie Way, Atlanta, Ga.
 8841 Leo Wolin, 353½ N. Gardner St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 8842 Marvin D. Weaver, 1521 W. Wood, Decatur, Ill.
 8843 David A. Day, 8340 S. Blackstone Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 8844 Gustav Lichtenfels, 39 Courtland Ave., Asheville, N. C.
 8845 Fred J. Lauber, Room 2006, 135 East 42nd St., New York City.
 8846 Dr. Noble Younkin, Decatur, Ind.
 8847 Louis Kaplan, Box 745, Hewlitt, L. I., N. Y.
 8848 James Thomas Hardin, 412 Williams St., Key West, Fla.
 8849 Cletus S. Buddenhagen, 582 Grove Ave., Willow Grove, Pa.
 8850 John Hartley, 111-55 77th Ave., Forest Hills, Queens, L. I., N. Y.
 8851 Norman A. Davis, 7 Fairmount Ave., Auburn, Maine.
 8852 Chas. Ulm, 1825 Central Ave., Whiting, Ind.
 8853 Silvio P. Melucci, 9460 134th Ave., Ozone Park, N. Y.
 8854 Chas. J. Frisbie, 801 Skinner Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
 8855 Waterloo Coin Club, Elizabeth Kenney, Sec'y., 510 Waterloo Bldg., Waterloo, Iowa.
 8856 Peter Frank Bauer, 2436 Pershing Way, Klamath Falls, Ore.
 8857 Dr. Chas. W. Green, 60 W. 10th St., New York City.
 8858 Mary L. Fahr, 6140 Wayne Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 8859 Chris Olson, Vincent, Iowa.
 8860 William Brandts, 303 W. Livingston St., Celina, Ohio.
 8861 William M. Hutchinson, 49 Rowley St., Rochester, N. Y.
 8862 Magnus H. Johanson, 734 Woodbine Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

- 8863 V. W. Judson, 213 Wimbledon Rd., Rochester, N. Y.
 8864 William Y. Dawson, Caixa Postal, 3215, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, S. A.
 8865 William M. Palmer, 140 Riverside Drive, Newark, Ohio.
 8866 Thad E. Murphey, 470 Cherry St., Macon, Ga.
 8867 E. D. Mace, Spearville, Kansas.
 8868 M. Ralph Brown, 202 Korber Bldg., Albuquerque, N. M.
 8869 Kenneth B. Radcliffe, P. O. Box 60, Haworth, N. J.
 8870 Craig P. Smith, 825 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
 8871 Arnold Pittenger, 57 Rialto St., Rochester, N. Y.
 8872 Reinhold Hoppe, 2742 W. 65th Street, Chicago, Ill.
 8873 Edward C. Haggerty, 9 Churchill St., Little Falls, N. Y.
 8874 James B. Johnson, 3309 Wiscasset Rd., Dearborn, Mich.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received during December, 1941. If no objections are filed prior to March 1, 1942, the applicants will become members on that date, and their names will appear published in the March issue of The Numismatist.

- Harry R. Rodecker**, 8875, 1 East 13th Ave., Columbus, Ohio. U. S. Coins. C. E. Higgy, C. L. Kabealo.
Major M. S. Newton, U. S. M. C., 8876, 2345 Presidio Dr., San Diego, Calif. U. S. Coins and Notes. Dr. B. L. Wallace, P. A. Nauman.
David B. Waddington, 8877, 45 Chestnut St., Salem, N. J. Large and Small Cents. Chas. F. Nettleship, Jr., C. Merris Keny, E. A. Witzel.
Charles R. Arrington, 8878, P. O. Box 851, Jackson, Miss. General. John P. Taylor, C. L. Beard, J. H. Walter.
Eugene Mayer, 8879, 212 E. Chester St., Long Beach, N. Y. U. S. and Foreign, except Paper Money. Morton Stack, David Orenstein, Harold Brown.
Henry C. Banner, 8880, 416 Boulevard N. E., Apt. 10, Atlanta, Ga. General. George M. Todd, Ernest Brown.
B. J. Fredmeyer, 8881, 460 Spruce St., Booneville, Mo. Commemorative Half Dollars, Cents, Nickels. R. A. Wilson, Lewis M. Reagan.
Robert A. Tallant, 8882, 1113 N. W. 55th, Oklahoma City, Okla. Minor U. S. Coins. C. R. Ross, M. R. Brown, L. M. Reagan.
Donald A. Hickok, 8883, 522 N. Soledad St., Santa Barbara, Calif. Coins of British Empire. S. M. Koepfel, Holger Jorgensen, Lewis M. Reagan.
Milton Schoenfeld, 8884, 156 E. 184th St., Bronx, New York City. New York City Medals. Lewis M. Reagan, Louis S. Werner, M. M. Schwartz.
Edgar W. Lister, 8885, 1447 Westchester Blvd., Westchester, Ill. U. S. Coins. Lewis M. Reagan, H. A. Sternberg, O. Fred Koch.
B. Harrison Cohan, 8886, 138 Cliff Rd., Wellesley Hills, Mass. Colonial and American Coins. Lewis M. Reagan, M. Vernon Sheldon.
W. H. Bevan, 8887, 2635 Fromme Rd., Lynn Creek, B. C., Canada. General. Paul M. Fouts, T. F. McCarthy.
Franklyn J. Herrick, 8888, 14 Chapin Pkwy., Buffalo, N. Y. U. S. Half Eagles. Howard M. Myers, Jesse M. Taylor.
James A. Ross, 8889, 1629 Coliseum St., New Orleans, La. Gold and Silver American Coins. Wm. Holzman, Jos. Barnet.
Duane C. Whitford, 8890, 2827 Ingersoll, Des Moines, Ia. American Coins. Lewis K. Ferguson, M. A. Radke.
Vera C. Strachan, 8891, R. F. D. 1, East Moline, Ill. American Coins. Loyd B. Gettys, Wm. Baker.
Charles H. Hyde, 8892, 759 Maryland Ave., Cumberland, Maryland. U. S. Coins and Fractional Currency, also Commemoratives. H. H. Cessna, W. L. Wilson.
Dr. Paul F. Max, 8893, 4500 McPherson Ave., St. Louis, Mo. U. S. Coins, Nickels and Proofs. F. K. Saab, Sam C. Bushnell, Malcolm Berger.
Louis Friedman, 8894, 1306 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Modern U. S. Coins. Lewis M. Reagan, H. Weinstein, Samuel Mayer.
William D. Stone, 8895, 188 East Main St., Salem, West Virginia. All American Coins. Lewis M. Reagan, Mrs. Helen Cross.
Walter E. Burgess, 8896, 1017 Surf Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Small Coins and Silver Dollars. Lewis M. Reagan, M. Vernon Sheldon.
Seymour C. Sternstein, 8897, 815 Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill. General. Lewis M. Reagan, I. J. Sternstein.
William B. Hert, Jr., 8898, 706 West 4th St., Sedalia, Mo. U. S. Gold and Silver. R. A. Wilson, Lewis M. Reagan, J. M. Bailey.
A. T. Travis, 8899, 47 Sheridan Ave., West Orange, N. J. Quarters to Silver Dollars. A. A. Sigwart, M. Vernon Sheldon.
George M. Homewood, 8900, 2608 Baynard Blvd., Wilmington, Del. U. S. Coins. G. B. Street, Chas. Buckalew, H. B. Howard.
Albert C. Stewart, 8901, 412 Commerce Guar. Bldg., Toledo, Ohio. General. Joseph Barnet, M. Vernon Sheldon.
Milton N. Lee, 8902, Jackson, Minn. Commemoratives and All Coins. Wm. Mertes, M. Vernon Sheldon.
Dr. Charles Sheard, 8903, P. O. Box 543, Rochester, Minn. Colonial Coins, Roman Bronze and Chinese Copper. S. W. Anderson, M. Vernon Sheldon.
Arthur E. Emmerson, 8904, 397 Armadale Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada. General. Norman E. Mason, M. Vernon Sheldon.
Wm. Liddell, 8905, Box 643, Lubbock, Tex. U. S. Coins and Tokens. Chas. R. Lamb, M. Vernon Sheldon.
O. L. Vanarsdell, 8906, 1383 Hampshire St., San Francisco, Calif. U. S. Small Coins. E. A. Parker, Edward Fogler, Frank Florence.

- Warren Edward McGee**, 8907, 804 Grant St., Beatrice, Nebr. Small Coins, Commemoratives, and Gold. Raymond Moulton, O. E. Bradford, W. E. Hille.
- Charlotte Coin Club**, 8908, Commercial Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Corporate. Dr. Conway A. Bolt, W. B. Bradford, J. M. Brice.
- George Walton**, 8909, Box 32, Charlotte, N. C. General. Dr. Conway A. Bolt, J. J. Gonzales, George M. Todd.
- Ralph Raymond Rackham, Sr.**, 8910, 1116 West Lexington Ave., Elkhart, Indiana. U. S. Large and Fractional Currency, Freaks of Bureau of Printing and Engraving. D. C. Wismer, C. Elizabeth Osmun.
- Ruth Campbell**, 8911, 1422 Grove Ave., Richmond, Va. U. S. Coins and Foreign. Russell Mansfield, Lewis M. Reagan.
- Dr. Byron Bishop King**, 8912, 277 Alexander St., Rochester, N. Y. General. Alphonse A. Kolb, Floyd B. Newell, Lewis M. Reagan.
- Edwin Bevensee, Jr.**, 8913, 125 Park Pl., Irvington, N. J. U. S. Commemoratives. Albert J. Chance, Lewis M. Reagan.
- Edwin H. Dreibelbis**, 8914, 311 N. Brown St., Titusville, Pa. U. S. Coins. John L. Vaughan, Lewis M. Reagan.
- Dr. O. B. Bridenstine**, 8915, 107½ W. 4th St., Caney, Kansas. General. Lewis M. Reagan, M. Vernon Sheldon.
- Joseph Hughes**, 8916, 1641 Metropolitan Ave., New York City. U. S. 1, 5, 10 and 25c. pieces. Lewis M. Reagan, C. G. Gundlach, Harry W. Bason.
- Anthony F. Rand**, 8917, 1231 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich. General. Lewis M. Reagan, M. Vernon Sheldon.
- Gustav Osterhus**, 8918, 33 Liberty St., New York City. Continental Currency, Brooklyn, N. Y. Paper Money and Scrip. Wm. H. Dillistin, Lewis M. Reagan.
- E. J. Barrett**, 8919, 5355 Third Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. Small Cents and Quarters. Lewis M. Reagan, M. Vernon Sheldon.
- Frank J. Katen**, 8920, 18 Pearl Hill, Milford, Conn. General. Horace M. Grant, A. J. Brensinger.
- Burt W. Ludlow**, 8921, 1820 N. W. 17th St., Oklahoma City, Okla. U. S. General. M. Vernon Sheldon, Lewis M. Reagan.
- William Holburn**, 8922, 659 Main St., Pawtucket, R. I. American Coins. Horace M. Grant, Wilna B. Mackintosh.

Deaths.

- 4708 Richard A. Cooke, Jr., Honolulu, Hawaii.
- 8112 Harvey Bohrer, Cleveland, Ohio.
- 7298 Julio Metal, W. Los Angeles, Calif.
- 1676 William A. D. Lees, Alberta, Canada.
- 7792 Dr. John Lawrence Smith, Los Angeles, Calif.

Reinstatements.

- 7889 Pat Mac Donald, 760 Woodlawn Ave., Jackson, Mich.
- 7455 Roderick S. McIver, P. O. Box 409, Cocoa, Fla.

Resignations.

- 4658 Barnett Chaiken, Chicago, Ill.
- 8522 Mortimer De Groot, New York City.
- 7423 Emit B. Guenther, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 7595 Waukesha Coin Club, Waukesha, Wis.
- 6599 John H. Birss, New York City.
- 6801 Frank Buck, Toledo, Ohio.
- 6945 R. J. Green, Trenton, Mo.
- 4891 Paul C. Buetow, St. Paul, Minn.
- 8209 Leon H. Smith, Des Moines, Ia.
- 5053 F. S. Cram, Roanoke, Va.
- 4859 Claude L. V. Hawley, Madison, Wis.
- 3359 E. A. Lagerstrom, Chicago, Ill.
- 7582 D. L. Williams, Lehigh, Ia.
- 7074 Carl Zybach, Canadian, Tex.
- 8301 Mrs. Erna Zeddies, Wilmette, Ill.
- 6462 Dr. Earl L. Baum, Milwaukee, Wis.
- 5365 J. H. Cooper, Columbus, Ohio.
- 7899 Geo. E. Kaldenberg, Albert Lea, Minn.
- 4468 Dominic A. Trotta, New York City.
- 6289 Francis E. Turin, Norfolk, Va.
- 7760 Henry F. Adolph, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
- 7159 Edward H. Blettner, Hanover, Pa.
- 1638 Dr. N. Penn Bugbee, Springfield, Mass.
- 5784 Col. P. A. Capron, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 5949 Robert L. Congdon, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
- 6074 Richard B. Curran, New London, Conn.
- 8190 C. W. Elton, Longview, Wash.
- 5657 A. G. Engberg, Minneapolis, Minn.
- 584 Henry O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.
- 5018 A. Douglas Guthell, San Diego, Calif.
- 8203 Ralph R. Haile, Soquel, Calif.
- 8008 M. M. Landon, Bath, N. Y.
- 7914 Robert Lewis, Syracuse, N. Y.
- 7109 Gordon J. Light, East St. Louis, Ill.
- 7580 Alfons Oberer, St. Louis, Mo.

- 6651 C. C. Smith, Kansas City, Mo.
 7913 John M. Watt, London, Ont.
 5965 Percy E. Wickes, Cleveland, Ohio.
 4803 Don E. Wooters, Ottawa, Ill.
 6174 Chas. D. Bruyn, New York City.
 5766 Mrs. Ana Knight, Providence, R. I.
 8400 John R. Williams, Los Angeles, Calif.
 6613 Geo. C. Knorleine, Washington, D. C.
 5661 Dr. W. E. Kendall, Bay Pines, Fla.
 8523 H. A. Barrill, San Francisco, Calif.
 6749 Harry A. Booras, Shreveport, La.
 5921 Howard K. Brown, Clinton, Maine.
 5825 John J. Lawrence, Santa Clara, Calif.
 6941 Ralph R. Layte, Newark, N. J.
 8216 Vernon D. Lesh, Pasadena, Calif.
 5246 K. D. McGuffey, E. Williston, N. Y.
 5516 R. C. Martin, Syracuse, N. Y.
 8595 Philip M. Poorman, Wynnewood, Pa.
 7664 Edward V. Reed, Methuen, Mass.
 6832 Carl Thomsen, Highland Park, N. J.
 5829 Garson S. Waldhorn, San Fernando, Calif.
 6969 P. M. Ziegler, Palmerton, Pa.
 6907 Chas. B. Bouckey, Youngstown, Ohio.
 7403 Dr. Donald Bristol, New Britain, Conn.
 5537 Hal Curran, Los Angeles, Calif.
 6159 Harold C. Dittman, St. Paul, Minn.
 6652 S. A. Freidhof, Ashfork, Ariz.
 5860 Edwin C. Harris, 2d, Pawtucket, R. I.
 4809 Paul Haug, Decatur, Ill.
 5686 R. I. Heinlein, Jr., Denver, Colo.
 8422 Elliott L. Krause, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 4492 Percy A. Maschwitz, Chicago, Ill.
 7698 Dr. K. L. Matson, San Antonio, Tex.
 8548 James G. McNees, Kansas City, Kansas.
 7685 Wm. A. Owesen, Chicago, Ill.
 7430 Felix Schlag, Elk Rapids, Mich.
 6873 Robert S. Taylor, Jr., Bethlehem, Pa.
 8133 Wayne W. Ward, Spokane, Wash.
 5518 W. S. Weaver, San Diego, Calif.
 7689 N. W. Wolody, Hinsdale, Ill.
 5698 Wood Wormald, Denver, Colo.
 2049 Perley W. Locker, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 6199 Robert C. Maroney, Bloomfield, N. J.
 8192 Ray S. Nordman, New York City.
 8028 Earl Tuttle, Minneapolis, Minn.
 5069 W. G. Diplock, Plainfield, N. J.

Changes of Address.

- Topeka Coin Club, 7505, from Homer F. Wright, Sec., 134 N. Western Ave., Topeka, Kansas, to Homer F. Wright, Sec., 212 West 6th, Topeka, Kansas.
 John Beranek, 6070, from R. F. D. 1, Box 365, Torrance, Calif., to 21726 Saint Mocin St., Torrance, Calif.
 John Stratton Board, 8423, from 26 Penn Ave., Salem, Va., to 110 Fayette St., Staunton, Va.
 David R. Bronson, 5411, from 802 Sycamore Bldg., Terre Haute, Ind., to 403 Rea Bldg., Terre Haute, Ind.
 Wm. M. Caldwell, 6387, from P. O. Box 445, Fontana, Calif., to 754 Cedar St., Redlands, Calif.
 John M. Carls, 6305, from 2021 Charles St., Racine, Wis., to 1704 Douglas Ave., Racine, Wis.
 Archie G. Clark, 7460, from 204 Great Northern Bldg., Seattle, Wash., to 920 Federal Ave., Seattle, Wash.
 Florence Cromley, 8565, from 219 N. Main St., Bloomington, Ill., to 1528 Clinton Blvd., Bloomington, Ill.
 John A. Danielson, 6934, from 117 W. Lake St., Minneapolis, Minn., to 3454 Fremont Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Holland A. Davis, 3688, from 19 Victoria Apts., Pasadena, Calif., to 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.
 William E. Decker, 8062, from P. O. Box 336, Fair Lawn, N. J., to P. O. Box 11, Hawthorne, N. J.
 Harry R. Detrick, 7201, from 924 5th St. N. W., Washington, D. C., to 1707 N. Capitol St., Washington, D. C.
 James W. DeGraff, 5209, from Mountain Lake Club, Lake Wales, Fla., to East Hampton, L. I., N. Y.
 Dean H. Dowis, 4235, from Box 371, Sterling, Colo., to Box 386, Sterling, Colo.
 James A. Fancher, 4722, from 1007 Press Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y., to 89 Grand Blvd., Binghamton, N. Y.
 Lewis K. Ferguson, 4498, from 117 College St., Algona, Iowa, to Box 447, Mo-ville, Iowa.
 Earl R. Frank, 5565, from 1526 Woodville St., Toledo, Ohio., to 2222 Burroughs Dr., Toledo, Ohio.
 Dewitt Frankel, 8212, from 1476 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., to 54 Grand St., White Plains, N. Y.

- M. P. Ganey, 8389, from 109 E. Spruce St., Gillespie, Ill., to 2624 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.
- Edwin L. Green, 6439, from Corps of Eng., Eng. School Prov. Battl., Fort Belvoir, Va., to Military Dept., L. S. U., Baton Rouge, La.
- Albert J. Hermann, 8184, from 736 Ann St., Newport, Ky., to 129 Walnut St., Southgate, Ky.
- George Klein, 8354, from 310 Allen St., Kelso, Wash., to 305 N. 5th St., Kelso, Wash.
- Walter R. Kline, 7812, from Box 216, Hanna Furnace, Buffalo, N. Y., to Great Lakes Steel, Detroit, Mich.
- Jacob Lebowich, 7836, from 27 School St., Boston, Mass., to 18 Tremont St., Room 402, Boston, Mass.
- R. C. Lees, 7830, from 719 W. 6th St., Little Rock, Ark., to 1510 Broadway, Little Rock, Ark.
- Brad Mills, 7820, from 1820 Republic Bank Bldg., Dallas, Tex., to 1402 Gulf States Bldg., Dallas, Tex.
- Jessie P. Mitchell, Assoc., 7784, from 720 Riverside Dr., New York City, to Staatsburg, N. Y.
- Stuart M. Mosher, 3660, from Int'l. Bldg., New York City, to 630 5th Ave., Room 2163, New York City.
- James T. Murphy, 8472, from 43-26 165th St., Flushing, L. I., N. Y., to 47-60 196th Place, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
- E. W. McNeill, 4550, from 96 Sharon St., Shelby, Ohio, to 10 East Gaylord Ave., Shelby, Ohio.
- Dr. Michael S. Niewezas, 8659, from Dr. Michael S. Niewezas, 611 Oak St., Red Oak, Iowa, to Capt. Michael S. Nefches, Co. H, 135th Medical Regt., Camp Shelby, Miss.
- S. Z. Oppenheim, 7363, from 21 N. Larchmont, Larchmont, N. Y., to 21 N. Chatsworth, Larchmont, N. Y.
- D. A. Packard, Jr., 7251, from 19361 Strathcona Dr., Detroit, Mich., to 875 Wadlington Rd., Bloomfield Village, Birmingham, Mich.
- Patrick Padula, 8348, from Rt. 2, Box 149T, Stockton, Calif., to P. O. Box 446, Stockton, Calif.
- Otto Schulz, 8403, from 901 Hobart St., Menlo Park, Calif., to 601 Clement St., San Francisco, Calif.
- R. W. Smith, 7901, from 206 N. Romine, Urbana, Ill., to 602 E. Springfield, Champaign, Ill.
- Rev. Dr. G. A. Sowash, 4117, from Owings Mills, Md., to P. O. Box 175, New Wilmington, Pa.
- Luther Storme, 8195, from 408 Honolulu St., Lindsay, Calif., to 298 Lindsay Ave., Lindsay, Calif.
- Arthur J. Williams, 6787, from P. O. Box 8714, Wilkesburg, Pa., to P. O. Box 5706, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- William E. Wolff, 4692, from William E. Wolff, to (change of name) William Wolff Metternich, 2715 Grand Concourse, New York City, N. Y.
- Homer F. Wright, 7631, from 134 N. Western Ave., Topeka, Kansas, to 212 W. 6th, Topeka, Kansas.
- New Castle Coin Club, 4409, from J. L. Gibson, Sec'y., 414 Neshannock Ave., New Castle, Pa., to D. G. Piper, Sec'y., 910 Rose Ave., New Castle, Pa.
- Ventura Coin Club, 8228, from Gary S. Glead, Sec'y., 262 Comstock Dr., Ventura, Calif., to Gary S. Glead, Sec'y., 324 Comstock Dr., Ventura, Calif.
- George Adams, 8536, from 55 Locust Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y., to 202 E. 44th St., New York City.
- Dr. Oscar Alden, 8658, from 607 Highland St., Red Oak, Iowa, to 811 Highland St., Red Oak, Iowa.
- Thos. J. Bruner, 7228, from 812 Milam Bldg., San Antonio, Tex., to 1514 A Grayson St., San Antonio, Tex.
- George R. Cooke, 4271, from 565 Humble Bldg., Houston, Texas, to 560 Humble Bldg., Houston, Texas.
- Lars G. de Lagerberg, 5816, from care G. de Lagerberg, Shoreham, L. I., N. Y., to 18 Warren Pl., Montclair, N. J.
- Richard L. Duncan, 3980, from 315 Withrow Ave. E., Oxford, Ohio, to Shadowy Hills Drive, Oxford, Ohio.
- Charles Harpin, 8579, from Box 382, Laferia, Texas, to Box 242, Mercedes, Texas.
- Allen E. Havens, 7293, from 38 Main St., Gloversville, N. Y., to R. D. 1, Gloversville, N. Y.
- Lester Heinsheimer, 7674, from care Home Furniture Co., Sioux Falls, S. Dak., to 228½ S. Phillips Ave., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
- Harold R. King, 8353, from 223 S. Orange Dr., Los Angeles, Cal., to 4185 Dixie Canyon Ave., Van Nuys, Cal.
- Walter R. Kline, 7812, from Box 216 care Hanna Furnace, Buffalo, N. Y., to 37 E. Pleasant St., River Rouge, Mich.
- Herman C. Lindner, 5925, from 529 Weatherlow St., Susanville, Calif., to 535 Weatherlow St., Susanville, Calif.
- Harold E. McCausland, 6978, from 249 Bogert Ave., Ridgewood, N. J., to 486 Colonial Road, Ridgewood, N. J.
- G. A. MacLennan, 5179, from 402 S. Ottawa, Dixon, Ill., to 628 Bowen St., Savanna, Ill.
- Frank M. Schmidt, 4288, from 2124 31st St., Long Island City, N. Y., to Bronx County Bldg., Room 911, New York City.
- Harvey L. Sherwood, 5052, from Care English Dept. Central H. S., Kalamazoo, Mich., to Care Social Science Dept., Central H. S., Kalamazoo, Mich.
- Louis Snyder, 3910, from 1952 Pinecrest Ave., Ferndale, Mich., to 17325 Conant, Detroit, Mich.
- G. M. Tidd, 7846, from 645 E. Pine St., Altadena, Calif., to 737 E. Pine St., Altadena, Calif.

Fred Vohs, Jr., 7156, from 724 S. 3rd St., Cottage Grove, Ore., to 1242 E. Madison St., Cottage Grove, Ore.
 Charles Wagner, 7046, from 3737 61st St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y., to 37-39 61st St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y.

M. VERNON SHELTON, General Secretary.

COIN WEEK, 1942, DATE ANNOUNCED.

National Coin Week will be held the week of April 19 to 26, T. R. Hammer, chairman, announced at press time in a telegram to The Numismatist. He further stated there will be awards for clubs and individuals on the basis of activities, success, achievement, number of A. N. A. members obtained, publicity received, exhibits, etc. There will be cash awards as well as prizes of books, it was decided tentatively. Complete details will be sent to all clubs and District Secretaries and will be published next month.

National Coin Week will be observed in April, J. Douglas Ferguson, President of the American Numismatic Association, announced in mid-January, and he appointed Ted R. Hammer, Burlington, Iowa, as general chairman. David M. Bullowa, who served as chairman in 1940 and 1941, is subject to service in the military during the coming year, will serve as an aide to all committees.

Chairman Hammer, who served as national chairman after Coin Week was revived in 1939 at the suggestion of Lee Hewitt, J. Henri Ripstra and Hammer, immediately appointed the following co-chairmen who in turn will select their committees:

J. D. Ferguson, President, A. N. A., ex-officio member of all committees.
 M. Vernon Sheldon, General Secretary, A. N. A., committee advisor-counsel.
 William S. Dewey, Coin Week awards chairman.
 Lewis M. Reagan, publicity chairman.
 William Brimelow, radio chairman.
 Frank Ross, club activities chairman.
 Lee Hewitt, dealer-participation chairman.

These men comprise the executive committee on Coin Week, and their first job was selecting the dates for Coin Week, publicity plans, method of issuing awards, and so on. At the suggestion of Mr. Bullowa, the theme will be on the 150th anniversary of the U. S. mint.

A minimum of three scripts for radio programs, articles for local newspapers, display cards, suggestions for observing Coin Week, forms for clubs and individuals to use in reporting on Coin Week activities, will be prepared by the various chairmen, and will be available to all clubs, District Secretaries and others wishing them, from Chairman Hammer. The committee advised that clubs appoint Coin Week committees at once.

DECEMBER ACTIVITIES A. N. A. LIBRARY.

December, possibly due to the war, brought a sharp decline in book loans, and early January showed the slump still under way. There were only 29 books loaned during the month, bringing the total so far for the fiscal year to 279.

The Library received gold, silver and bronze medals of the Fiftieth Anniversary of A. N. A., donated by the Philadelphia Coin Club; a copy of the Bronx Coin Club 100th Meeting medal, and a gold medal which was given the late Harry Wilson, long time A. N. A. General Secretary, by the Crane Company, Chicago, with which Mr. Wilson was long connected.

Seventy-nine letters were received from non-members about coins, bringing to 400 the total for the year ended December 31.

T. R. HAMMER, A. N. A. Librarian-Curator.

Buy U. S. Defense Savings Stamps and Bonds.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs

(To keep the Directory up to date the editor relies upon the officials of the organizations listed to report promptly any changes in any of its features. There is no charge for listing, but new organizations must ask to be included and furnish the necessary information.)

DIRECTORY.

Akron Coin Club, Akron, Ohio—Meets third Monday of each month at the Portage Hotel, Akron. V. L. Oblisk, Secretary, 874 Saxon Ave., Akron, Ohio.

Albany Numismatic Society, Albany, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays (except during July and August), at the Albany Institute of History and Art, 125 Washington Ave. Willis J. McKinney, Secretary, 62 Sycamore St., Albany, N. Y.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. M. Vernon Sheldon, Secretary, 451 Wrightwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. L. A. Renaud, Curator, Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal, Canada.

Ames Numismatic Society, Ames, Iowa—Meets first Wednesday each month in Room 223 of the Memorial Union on the Iowa State College Campus. Fred Huntley, Secretary, 2526 Knapp St., Ames, Iowa.

Atlanta Coin Club, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at the Hotel Henry Grady. Edwin Harrison, Secretary, 1084 Deckner Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Baltimore Coin Club—Meets first and third Thursdays at Peale's Municipal Museum, 225 N. Holliday Street. George Requard, Secretary, 5907 Harford Road, Baltimore, Md.

Boone Numismatic Association, Boone, Iowa—Meets first Monday evening of month in Baird's Cafe, Boone, Iowa. Maurice W. Wilson, Secretary, 516 Crawford, Boone, Iowa.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meeting, with dinner, last Monday of each month (summer excepted) at Boston City Club. Ernest R. Shackford, Secretary, 20 Garfield St., Cambridge, Mass.

Brooklyn Coin Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Meets first Wednesday of each month at Gherry's Restaurant, 174 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Lewis M. Reagan, Secretary, 99 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Y. M. C. A. Charles T. Prickett, Secretary, 153 Hinman Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Burlington Coin Club, Burlington, Iowa—Meets alternate Monday nights at Chamber of Commerce, Room 216, Hotel Burlington. Stanley Smith, Secretary, 106 Marshall St., Burlington, Iowa.

California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets first Tuesday evening of each month at the Stowell Hotel, 416 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal. Earle K. Stanton, Secretary, 205 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Canton Coin Club, Canton, Ohio—Meets first Monday at the Hotel Belden. L. A. Salasek, Secretary, 110 Smith Ave. N. W., Canton, Ohio.

Calumet Numismatic Club—Meets second Wednesday of each month at Indiana Harbor Bank. Claude B. Pound, Secretary, 4114 Catalpa St., Indiana Harbor, Ind.

Cedar City Coin Club, Lebanon, Ohio—Meets fourth Tuesday of each month at Harmon Hall, Lebanon, Ohio. Marion L. Loer, Secretary-Treasurer, Lebanon, O.

Cedar Rapids Coin Club, Cedar Rapids, Iowa—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month, at the Montrose Hotel, Cedar Rapids. Mrs. John Culbreth, Secretary, 820 H Ave., N. W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Chase Bank Coin Society, New York City—Meets third Thursday of each month. Vernon L. Brown, Secretary, Chase National Bank, New York, N. Y.

Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Hotel Jamestown. J. Henry Payne, Secretary, 718 Newland Ave., Jamestown, N. Y.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month at the Fine Arts Bldg., 410 S. Michigan Ave. Clifford Lindall, Secretary, 1451 East 77th St., Chicago, Ill.

Cincinnati Numismatic Association—Meets second Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock P. M., Netherland Plaza Hotel. Chas. H. Thul, Secretary, 1 Verona Apts., Cincinnati Ohio.

Coin Club of Rhode Island—Meets third Thursday of each month at the Old France Restaurant, unless otherwise mentioned, Providence, R. I. Miss Wilna B. Mackintosh, 115 Ivy St., E. Providence, R. I.

Columbus Numismatic Society, Columbus, Ohio—Meets second Monday evening of each month at the Neil House. Charles L. Kabealo, Secretary, 217 E. Maynard Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

Cortland Coin Club, Cortland, N. Y.—Meets first Thursday of each month at Hotel Cortland. Mrs. Ruth Gumaer, Secretary, City Library, Cortland, N. Y.

Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas—Meets third Thursday night of each month in the Baker Hotel. H. D. Lawrence, Secretary, 214 N. Clinton, Dallas, Texas.

Dayton Coin Club, Dayton, Ohio—Meets last Monday of each month at the Central Y. M. C. A., 117 West Monument Ave. J. Lewis Good, Acting Secretary, 305 W. Second St., Xenia, Ohio.

Des Moines Coin Club, Des Moines, Iowa—Meets first Friday of each month at Y. M. C. A., 4th and Keo Way. Arnold E. Swanson, 2100 E. Twelfth St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays at the Detroit-Leland Hotel, Detroit, Mich. Frank L. McIntyre, Secretary, Fairbairn Hotel, 250 E. Columbia St., Detroit, Mich.

Fairfield County Numismatic Association, Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets third Thurs-

day of each month at the Green Shutters Inn, 123 Harrison St., Bridgeport, Conn. J. Norman Crosby, Secretary, 14 Herkimer St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Flint Coin Club, Flint, Mich.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Y. W. C. A. E. W. West, Secretary, 912 Vermilya Ave., Flint, Mich.

Fugio Coin Club, Shreveport, La.—Meets second Monday of each month in the directors' room of the Commercial National Bank. Thos. E. McIver, Secretary, Shreveport, La.

Greenwich Stamp and Coin Club, Greenwich, Conn.—Meets first and third Fridays at the Y. M. C. A. Evelyn Chard Billings, Secretary, P. O. Box 326, Greenwich, Conn.

Hamilton Coin Club, Hamilton, Ohio—Meets third Wednesday of the month at the Y. M. C. A. King G. Earl, Secretary, 606 Haven Ave., Hamilton, Ohio.

Hartford Numismatic Society, Hartford, Conn.—Meets third Wednesday of each month at Hotel Bond, on Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn. Wilfred Lennon, Secretary, 96 Bannister St., Hartford, Conn.

Heart of America Numismatic Association, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets second Monday of each month at Pickwick Hotel, Kansas City. H. E. Rowold, Secretary, 1307 Brush Creek Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

Indianapolis Coin Club, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets fourth Wednesday each month (except November and December, third Wednesday). Richard B. Whitney, Secretary, 4923 University Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

International Emergency Money Club, New York City—Meets second Wednesday of each month in New York City. Emil Di Bella, Secretary, 1461 University Ave., Bronx, New York.

Jersey City Coin Club, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets fourth Thursday of the month at Hotel Plaza. William Pukall, Secretary, 911 18th St., Union City, N. J.

Junior Coin Collectors of San Francisco—Meets third Friday of each month with exhibit meeting in San Francisco Museum of Art, Civic Center, 7:30 P. M. Roy Hill, Counselor, 1140 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal. Robert W. Cook, Secretary, 480 Monticello St., San Francisco, Cal.

Lehigh Valley Coin Club, Palmerton, Pa.—Meets third Thursday of the month, the meetings rotating between Palmerton, Bethlehem and Allentown, Pa. Earl Kremer, Secretary, 1412 Fairview St., Allentown, Pa.

Madison Coin Club, Madison, Wis.—Meets second Monday at the Dane County Courthouse. Robert Bush, Secretary, 1904 Kendall Ave., Madison, Wis.

Manhattan Coin Club, Manhattan, Kan.—Meets second Wednesday in each month, the place being decided at regular monthly meetings. Herbert L. Gaede, President, 322 Poyntz Ave., Manhattan, Kan.

Memphis Coin Club, Memphis, Tenn.—Meets second Wednesday of each month at 826 Derman Bldg., corner of Third and Court Streets. W. C. Wilburn, Secretary, 695 Landis, Memphis, Tenn.

Milwaukee Numismatic Society, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets last Friday in each month at the Pfister Hotel. James Buchbinder, Secretary, 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Missouri Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets second Monday of each month at Melbourne Hotel, Grand and Lindell Bldgs., St. Louis, Mo. L. A. Mueller, Secretary, 4239 Aubert Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Muscatine Coin Club, Muscatine, Iowa—Meets second Tuesday of each month at the Y. M. C. A., Muscatine. R. B. Fuller, Secretary, 311 Bartlett Street, Muscatine, Iowa.

New Bedford Coin Club, New Bedford, Mass.—Meets last Tuesday of each month in the New Bedford Postoffice Building. Margaret C. Dunlap, Secretary, 237 Court St., New Bedford, Mass.

New Castle Coin Club, New Castle, Pa.—Meets third Monday of each month in the Pennsylvania Power Company Bldg., 19 East Washington St. D. G. Piper, Secretary, 910 Rose Ave., New Castle, Pa.

New Haven Numismatic Society, New Haven, Conn.—Meets second Thursday of each month at Summerfield Church House, 34 Shelton Avenue, New Haven. Walter P. Johnson, Secretary, 19 West Rock Ave., New Haven, Conn.

New Jersey Numismatic Society—Meets second Thursday of each month at Downtown Club, 744 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Mrs. Frank Brookes, Secretary, 4 Samuel St., West Orange, N. J.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 59 W. Twelfth St., New York City.

Northampton Numismatic Society, Northampton, Mass.—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at Y. M. C. A. Building. Myron J. Parsons, Secretary, 270 Pleasant St., Northampton, Mass.

Northwest Coin Club, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets first Thursday of each month at the Curtis Hotel in Minneapolis, and the third Thursday of each month in Suite 323, Metropolitan Bank Building, 356 Cedar St., St. Paul, Minn. George B. Hooper, Secretary, 1813 Sheridan Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

Northwest Iowa Coin Club, Fort Dodge, Iowa—Meets third Monday of each month at Fort Dodge Y. M. C. A. P. H. Loomer, Secretary, 913 Third Ave., N., Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Numismatic Society of Frederick, Md.—Meets the second Monday of the month from September to June, inclusive, at the Potomac Edison Building, East Patrick St. Mrs. Louise S. Rhoads, Secretary, 127 E. Patrick St., Frederick, Md.

Oklahoma City Coin Club, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets third Monday of the month at the Y. M. C. A. Louis H. Smith, Secretary, 2511 West Park Place, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Omaha Coin Club, Omaha, Neb.—Meets first Friday evening of each month at Omaha City Hall. Raymond Moulton, Secretary, 2647 Chicago St., Omaha, Neb.

Oneonta Coin Club, Oneonta, N. Y.—Meets first Friday in the month, place being decided at regular meetings. Mrs. Howard Wilson, Secretary, Oneonta, N. Y.

Orange County Coin Club, Santa Ana, Cal.—Meets third Tuesday of each month at Recreation Room of the Church of the Messiah, Santa Ana. L. A. Gowdy, Secretary, 820 Kilson Drive, Santa Ana, Cal.

Oregon Numismatic Society, Portland, Ore.—Meets second Monday night of the month at Benson Hotel. Stephen H. Bibler, Secretary, care Bank of California, Portland, Ore.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets last Wednesday of each month at Hotel Whitcomb, San Francisco. Edward Fogler, Secretary-Treasurer, 717 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Pasadena Coin Club, Pasadena, Cal.—Meets third Wednesday night of each month at 415 East Orange Grove Ave., Pasadena, Cal. W. D. McCollum, Secretary, 1530 Woodbury Road, Pasadena, Cal.

Pitcairn Coin and Medal Club, Pitcairn, Pa.—Meets the second Monday of the month at 544 Broadway. Thomas E. Williams, Secretary, R. D. 1, Pitcairn, Pa.

Philadelphia Coin Club, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets second Thursday of each month at the Hotel Benjamin Franklin, Ninth and Chestnut Sts. George J. Patterson, Secretary, P. O. Box 4856, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pittsburgh Coin Club—Meets third Thursday of each month in the Downtown Y. M. C. A. Building, Third Ave. and Wood St. J. Edgar Cunningham, Secretary, 307 Air Brake Ave., Wilmerding, Pa.

Quad-City Coin Club, Davenport, Iowa—Meets every second Thursday of the month at the Y. M. C. A. in Davenport. Vera C. Strachan, Secretary, R. F. D. 1, East Moline, Ill.

Racine Numismatic Society, Racine, Wis.—Meets second Friday of each month at the Y. M. C. A., 217 Fourth St. J. A. Felicer, Secretary, 717 Cleveland, Ave., Racine, Wis.

Reading Coin Club, Reading, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Monday of the month at Reading Co. Y. M. C. A., Sixth and Oley Sts., Reading. Harvey O. Adams, Secretary, 245 Penn St., Reading, Pa.

Richmond Coin Club, Richmond, Va.—Meets second Friday of each month at the Byrd Park Club House. Russell Mansfield, Secretary, 4623 Sylvan Road, Richmond, Va.

Rochester Numismatic Society, Rochester, Minn.—Meets first Monday of each month in Chamber of Commerce Building. S. W. Anderson, Secretary, 305½ S. Broadway, Rochester, Minn.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. William M. Hutchinson, Secretary, 49 Rowley Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Rocky Mountain Numismatic Society, Denver, Col.—Meets second Thursday of each month at places fixed by program committee. Jacob G. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer, Baltimore Hotel, Rm. 321, 429 Sixteenth St., Denver, Col.

San Diego Numismatic Society, San Diego, Cal.—Meets first Thursday of each month in the Assembly Hall of the Electric Building. Irving B. Knickerbocker, Secretary, 1784 Linwood St., San Diego, Cal.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Seattle Coin Club, Seattle, Wash.—Meets last Thursday of the month at Hearstone Tea Room, Fifth and Union Sts., Seattle. C. C. Saeman, Secretary, 609 Peoples Bank Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Sioux City Coin Club, Sioux City, Iowa—Meets the third Monday evening of each month at a place to be selected. W. S. Snyder, Secretary-Treasurer, 432 Commerce Building, Sioux City, Iowa.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month at the Museum of Fine Arts, Springfield. William W. Willard, Secretary, 94 Warren Terrace, Longmeadow, Mass.

Sterling Coin Club, Sterling, Ill.—Meets second Wednesday each month at the Y. M. C. A., Sterling, Ill. Wm. H. Jamison, Secretary, 401 West Tenth St., Sterling, Ill.

Syracuse Numismatic Association, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets first Friday of each month at the Onondaga Hotel. Frank O. Webster, Secretary, 312 Wright Ave., R. D., East Syracuse, N. Y.

Tacoma Coin Club, Tacoma, Wash.—Meets first Friday of each month. Louis K. Woodford, Secretary, P. O. Box 1642, Tacoma, Wash.

The Bronx (N. Y.) Coin Club—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at East 148th Street Restaurant, just west of Third Ave., The Bronx, New York City. Martin F. Kortjohn, Secretary, 10 E. 40th St., New York City.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year: January, February, March, April, November and December. Henry Paul Busch, Secretary, 1006 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Toledo Coin Club, Toledo, Ohio—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month. S. L. Szyperski, Secretary, 222 Austin St., Toledo, Ohio.

Topeka Coin Club, Topeka, Kan.—Meets last Thursday of month at the Chamber of Commerce, Homer F. Wright, Secretary, 212 W. Sixth, Topeka, Kan.

Toronto Coin Club, Toronto, Canada—Meets second and fourth Friday each month at Apartment 2, 592 Church St., Toronto. J. Bruce Parker, Secretary, 105 Buckingham Ave., Toronto, Canada.

Triple-Cities Coin Club, Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets first Monday of each month. Floyd W. Mottam, Secretary, Binghamton, N. Y.

Trumbull Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, Warren, Ohio—Meets first and third Wednesdays at the Y. M. C. A. (except in June, July and August). Clyde Stillinger, Secretary, 534 North St., N. W., Warren, Ohio.

Tulsa Coin Club, Tulsa, Okla.—Meets second and fourth Friday at Hotel Tulsa, Tulsa. Kenneth C. Slough, Secretary, 570 S. Darlington St., Tulsa, Okla.

Utica Coin Club, Utica, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at 249 Genesee St. F. Harrington, Secretary, 249 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

Washington Numismatic Society, Washington, D. C.—Meets first Monday of each month at Hotel Washington. C. Shirley Leachman, Secretary, 142-A Que St. N. W., Washington, O. C.

Waterbury Numismatic Society, Waterbury, Conn.—Meets third Friday of the

month at the Mattatuck Historical Society Bldg. Arnold B. Grasso, Secretary, 81 Charles St., Waterbury, Conn.

Waterloo Coin Club, Waterloo, Iowa—Meets first Friday of each month at Groat Room, Y. M. C. A., Waterloo, Iowa. Elizabeth Kenney, Secretary, 510 Waterloo Bldg., Waterloo, Iowa.

Waukesha Coin Club, Waukesha, Wis.—Meets third Wednesday of each month at 818 Greenfield Ave., Waukesha. E. C. Blasing, Secretary, 818 Greenfield Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

Westchester County (N. Y.) Coin Club—Meets third Tuesday of each month at the Y. M. C. A. in New Rochelle, N. Y. Saul Bellus, Secretary, 559 S. Tenth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Western Maryland Coin Club—Meets third Wednesday of each month at the Central Y. M. C. A., Cumberland, Md. Charles H. Hyde, Secretary, P. O. Box 133, Cumberland, Md.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. Earl Coatsworth, Secretary, 914 Broadway, East McKeesport, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets second Wednesday of each month at the Colonial Hotel, in the Colonial Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio. John W. Gregor, Secretary, 15221 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Youngstown Numismatic Club, Youngstown, Ohio—Meets first Thursday of each month at Ohio Hotel, W. Boardman St. A. F. Smith, Secretary, 57 Brooklyn Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—397th regular meeting, January 9, Otto T. Sghia, president, presiding. Twenty-one members and two guests were present.

The topics for the evening were: Coins of Hawaii and Philippine Islands; half dollars from 1867 to 1915; coins of Northern Siam. Exhibits were made by the following:

W. L. Clark: 26 coins of the Philippines; 2 Wilson dollars or medals on the opening of the mint at Manila, in silver and copper; Hawaiian dollar, 1883.

H. J. Erlanger: Recent acquisitions; Medals struck in Nuremberg: 1717 gold medal, 5 ducats, on 200 anniversary of Reformation, issued by the City of Schweinfurt-on-the-Main; no date gold medal, 10 ducats, Marriage medal; 1689 silver medal in honor of King William III of England; 1691 silver medal on the Pacification of Ireland by William III; 1714 two silver medals on the accession of George I of Great Britain.

G. W. Husker: Aureus of Claudius I; nomisma of Constantine XII. Farran Zerbe: Santa Claus items and greetings with numismatic associations. L. Kusterer: Wilson dollar of 1920 in silver and copper, Manila mint; Silver coins of the Commonwealth 1936.

V. L. Brown: Philippine Islands, a Mexican 8-reale piece overstamped with word and date "Manila 1828" on one side, with Spanish coat-of-arms on other.

D. M. Bullowa: Collection of Philippine Islands paper currency from 1 to 10 pesos, Series of 1903 to 1936.

W. R. Carpenter: Consular denarii issued by the following families: Petillia, Calpurnia, Manlius, Domilia and Musidia. Also a quadrans of Domitian showing a rhinoceros on obverse.

O. G. Schilke: Two Lincoln cents of 1941, one struck on a thick planchet, the other struck in brass.

T. F. Morris: Selection of 7 Chinese notes; sheet of \$1, \$2, \$3 notes of Farmers Bank of Wantage.

J. Barnett: 1851 slug, Augustus Humbert, 887 Thous., extremely fine condition; bronze plaque memorial to Lafayette unveiled in Brooklyn May 10th by Marshall Joffre and D. Viviana, War Commissioner to the United States. General Tom Thumb medal struck by P. T. Barnum in white metal.

W. H. Arthur: 1 and 5 centavo pieces of Philippine Islands.

M. F. Kortjohn: Six pattern U. S. half dollars, including A.-W. 70 and 72; 1936 Philippine peso and half peso; Coins of Travancore, Baroda, Siam, Thibet, and two variations of the one piece of Tonk State.

O. T. Sghia: Hawaii dollar, half dollar, quarter, dime, 1883; half cent, 1847; Haiku Plantation token of Hawaii for one rial; Philippine Islands, pesos, 1897 Alfonso, 1904, 1936 Quezon and Murphy, 1936 Roosevelt and Quezon.

F. C. C. Boyd: Selections from his collection of Northern Siam: 20 C'eng money, commonly known as pack-saddle money; 6 specimens of fish money; 12 of lump or commonly known as bullet money; 2 of bracelet money; 12 of canoe money; 15 of flower money; 6 of leaf or line money; 10 of Tok money; 8 of Tok money of Na'; 6 of Tok money of C'eng Mai; 4 of horse-hoof Tok money; 6 of pig mouth money; 15 of bar money, commonly called tiger-tongue money.

Mr. Zerbe, as chairman of the publication committee, spoke on the death of the celebrated sculptor, John Flanagan. He also stated John Flanagan's initials, J. F., were on the Washington quarter dollars.

The executive committee suggested as the topic for the February meeting, Coins of the Netherland Indies, French Indo-China, Malaya; half dollars from 1915 to date, excluding commemoratives. This was adopted.

The President welcomed Mr. Karpinsky and Mr. Sam Wormser as guests of the evening.

BRONX COIN CLUB—100th regular meeting, December 17th. Mr. Stein, president, presiding. In view of the proximity of the Christmas holidays, the meeting was advanced one week. Nineteen members were present and two guests.

Mr. Zygmant was called upon, and he advanced a plan for a numismatic symposium, which would have many benefits if the members would give such plans more than lip service. A similar scheme for the Colonial coinage of the United States was adopted, but as each member had the opportunity to do his

share at successive assigned meetings, the failure of the project became apparent. Various attempts to resuscitate the project have not been availing. Nevertheless, Mr. Zygmant's plan was well received and the usual steps were taken to attempt to make it effective.

Mr. Schoenfeld presented to the club two huge plaques, emblematic of liberty and Americanism, which he designed specially for the Club. They are to be shown at meetings. Mr. Schoenfeld was given a rising vote of thanks for his artistic efforts and his patriotism.

Mr. Stein then introduced Mr. Sghia, the first president and honorary member of the club, who spoke about the tokens which had been prepared in honor of the 100th meeting of our group. Mr. Sghia distributed them and presented a silver specimen to the president of the Club, and also a silver one to the cabinet of the club.

Specimens were also forwarded to the various numismatic institutions who have on past occasion favored us with their productions.

Mr. Sghia then called upon the four charter members of the club who were present to rise and take a bow. These men were Messrs. Kortjohn, Stein, Dewey and Sghia.

The report of the nominations committee was then read, and nominations for the ensuing year were declared in order. The following officers were elected unanimously: President, H. J. Stein; vice-president, W. L. Clark; secretary, M. F. Kortjohn; treasurer, George F. Kennedy; librarian-curator, W. S. Dewey; members of the board of governors, L. J. Engel, H. J. Erlanger, W. H. Arthur, Joseph Wagner.

In the course of the balloting a tie occurred between Mr. Silverman, a candidate for the board of governors, and Mr. Erlanger, who eventually won by a single vote, following several ballottings.

The retiring secretary was given a vote of thanks.

The topics for the January meeting were decided as follows: Small Cents to 1909, U. S. A.; Colonial Paper Money (paper by Prof. Reagan); Coins of the Dutch East Indies, Malaya, and Oceania; the City Government of Nuremberg (paper by Dr. H. J. Erlanger).

The exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Blake: \$100 bills in proof, and three \$100 bills of the second and third charter periods. France: three 100 francs in gold. Patterns by Bazor, Morlon and Turin, some of which were adopted. Three 100-franc pieces in bronze.

Mr. Arthur: Copper medal struck by authority of the Congress of the United States in 1876 commemorating the centennial of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Bullowa: Rare set of the Seychelles coinage: Rupee, half rupee, and 25 cents, and 10 cents, all George VI, 1939.

Mr. Clarke: The coins of Egypt from 1550 to 1938.

Dr. Erlanger: Medals on the foundation, the fiftieth and the one hundredth anniversary of the Mutual Assistance Fund of unmarried commercial clerks of Nuremberg. Medal on the centennial of the incorporation of Nuremberg into the Kingdom of Bavaria. Medal of the Bavarian State Bank. Medal on the 100th Birthday of William I.

Mr. Engel: 1876 Centennial Medal (or dollar) issued by Congress.

Mr. Gans: University of Berlin, 3 Marks, 1910 Centennial. Mexico, 50 pesos, on Centennial of Independence, 1821-1921. Belgium, 50 francs, on Railway Centenary, 1835-1935.

Mr. Kortjohn: Various foreign coins of recent date.

Mr. Kelley: 8 crown-size pieces.

Mr. Reagan: Centennial medals in wood and plastic.

Mr. Schwartz: Medals on Centennial of New York City Evacuation, 1783. Medals on Washington Centennial Inauguration, 1789. Medals commemorating Centennial of Lincoln's birth, 1809. Token struck by Detroit Coin Club for 100th meeting, 1928.

Mr. Schoenfeld: 16 medals of historic nature, with the numeral 100. 17 medals illustrating the use of symbols in numismatic art. The "pig's meat" medal by Thomas Spence. Medal of Dicken's "Christmas Carol."

Mr. Stein: Tetradrachm of Mithradates VI.

Mr. Sghia: Centennial medal of Roman-Catholic diocese in Boston, 1908. Belgium, 1935, 50 francs on Railway jubilee. Saxony, taler, 1630, on Augsburg Confession.

Mr. Silverman: Philippine Commemorative set, 1936.

Mr. Wagner: 12 different centennial medals.

Mr. Zygmant: Ancient coins of various rulers: Valerian, Gallienus, etc.

COLUMBUS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—121st regular meeting, January 12. The meeting was called to order by President S. J. Kabealo. Nineteen members and six guests were present.

The president asked for volunteers to prepare papers for future meetings. M. F. Higgy will prepare a paper on twenty-cent pieces. C. W. Randolph will prepare a paper on currency.

The February meeting will be known as Old Timers' Day. Every member was asked to make a special effort to bring out the old timers for the February meeting.

Dr. Henderson spoke on the Ohio State Numismatic Society and the coming spring convention. C. E. Higgy, secretary of the Ohio State Numismatic Society, solicited memberships.

Mrs. Henderson outlined a brief history of the Ohio State Numismatic Society.

The president assured the Ohio State Numismatic Society the full cooperation of the Columbus Numismatic Society in the spring convention.

Displays were as follows:

C. L. Kabealo: Broken die Indian Head cents.

C. E. Higgy: Chinese wedding dollar, International dollar with chop marks, and Maria Theresa dollar.

Mrs. S. J. Kabealo: 1849-O mint half dollar.

Dr. Charles Shaw: Commemoratives and large cents of Canada.

Dr. J. M. Henderson: A collection of nickels and cents that had been buried for a number of years but were in beautiful condition.

Bruce Ruggless: Large cents, freaks and oddities.

John Warner: Foreign gold coins.

H. R. Rodecker: Collection of large cents in a frame that had been buried in an attic for thirty years.

Fred Romine: Partial collection of Washington quarters.

M. F. Higgy: 50th anniversary Ben Franklin A. N. A. Convention medal; proof sets of gold coins; rare 1836 dollar, "Gobrecht" in the field; the rare 1796 half dollar, 15-star variety; 1842-O mint half dollar with small date; 1776 pewter dollar in superb condition; Lincoln head cent, 1937, with reeded edge.

Dr. Henderson: Milled planchet for the large cent that was never struck.

S. J. Kabealo: Scarce Ohio bank notes of Youngstown, Niles and Hazelton, Ohio. Also German commemoratives, and a paper by John Gregor of Cleveland, Ohio, titled "The Three Emperors of Germany."

The members were treated to a preview of the first radio broadcast with C. L. Kabealo acting as announcer. C. E. Higgy delivered a 15-minute radio talk on the history of the mint and the beginning of coinage of U. S. large cents. The radio committee was instructed to find out if it would be possible to arrange to distribute copies of the radio programs to persons desiring them.

The surprise of the evening was an unexpected visit by Mr. Fowler, noted traveler and author of "Thousand Years of Fowlers" and sixty years a collector of Napoleonic history. He told of his vast collection and his visits in many interesting places in search of items. He plans to write a chapter on the coinage of Napoleon. He was given a rising vote of thanks. An auction was held.

DES MOINES COIN CLUB—The 69th meeting, was held January 9, Dr. N. M. Hansen presiding. Eight members and four visitors were present.

Two of our visitors, H. Albert Smith and D. C. Whitford, joined our club.

The program of the evening was a very interesting talk on commemoratives by Mr. Radke. He also displayed a complete set of the half dollars in uncirculated condition.

The usual auction followed.

RACINE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Forty-sixth meeting, January 9, President R. S. Yeoman presiding, held at the Y. M. C. A., 217 Fourth St. Ten members and one guest were present.

Officers of the society gave their annual reports covering the past year. Our society has steadily improved, both in membership and financial standing. The outlook for 1942 indicates an even better record.

All officers for the year 1942 were re-elected, as follows: President, R. S. Yeoman; vice-president, John M. Carls; secretary and treasurer, J. A. Velicer; sergeant-at-arms, Louis Wilczynski, and librarian, Rev. A. G. Weiler.

John M. Carls was appointed membership chairman for the year 1942.

Louis Wilczynski showed 1845 half dime, recut date, unc.; 1867 shield nickel with rays and die breaks, unc.; 1861 Confederate States half dollar, white metal proof, struck from original dies by Scott; Polish (eagle design) coin during the rule of Piast stamped one side, silver.

INDIANAPOLIS COIN CLUB—December 17. Twenty-four members and five guests were present.

A motion was made and carried that the club donate \$10 toward a Christmas fund sponsored by the Y. M. C. A.

A motion was made and seconded that in order for the winner of the attendance award to receive this prize hereafter, the three questions must be answered correctly.

The donor prize was won by H. J. Blackmore; the attendance prize by Mr. Ray Gish, and the pirate's chest by "Doc" Doyle.

The meeting was turned over to Carl Shelby, nominating chairman, who outlined briefly the procedure of the setting up of the nominees. The nominees present were introduced and further nominees were added to the list.

H. A. Sternberg, of Dundee, Ill., displayed a magnificent collection of large cents, including all the rarities. Also a proof \$4 Stella.

Following is the result of the election: President, L. Riggs; vice-president, Mr. Pollard; secretary, Richard Whitney; treasurer, Mr. Kasberg; curator-librarian, Mr. Fiscus. A total of twenty-one votes was cast by the members.

Mr. Shelby presented the incoming president, Mr. Riggs, with a gift in token of appreciation. The gift was quite appropriate—a gavel. President Riggs thereupon made a brief acceptance speech, thanking all those who have given him their cooperation.

A motion was made and carried that when the absence of the secretary occurs, the president appoint a substitute. Wilkes T. Leland was appointed assistant secretary by the president.

L. Riggs, H. J. Blackmore, W. E. Pollard, Mancel Roy, Carl T. Shelby, and Ray Fiscus were cited as being 100 per cent. in attendance since the first meeting September 25, 1940.

An auction was held.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—312th meeting, with 20 members and 8 guests present. The meeting was held at the Dixy Dixon Inn and all regular business was dispensed with up to the order of electing the new officers for 1942. The nominating committee reported the following nominations: For president,

Stanley L. Blois; vice-president, M. M. Morris, Jr.; secretary-treasurer, Edward Fogler, and librarian-curator, Roy Hill. The secretary was instructed to cast one ballot and all officers were declared elected.

Ralph A. Mitchell acted as installation officer and gave little sketches of the new officers in a most humorous and entertaining way. President E. A. Parker outlined the activities of the society for the past year and a rising vote of thanks was extended to him. All officers elected made brief and well-chosen remarks, and Secretary Fogler outlined the founding of the society by Farran Zerbe and stressed keeping up to the good spirit and fellowship which prevailed so much in the past year. He also remarked that in these troubled times everyone should work harder for the interests of numismatic activities and that the reward will be a bigger and better P. C. N. S.

After the meeting all present participated in a light supper and refreshments, and Mr. Mitchell and President Stanley Blois called on different members and guests for a few remarks.

SEATTLE COIN CLUB—65th meeting, December 18, President Paul M. Fouts, presiding. Ten members and visitors were present.

Letters were read from members Bert Ensley and Paul Gagnon, Mr. Ensley having gone to Dutch Harbor, Alaska, and Mr. Gagnon to Anchorage, Alaska.

We were sorry to learn that our vice-president, Dr. Moon, had accepted a Government position which will take him away from Seattle. The club regrets the loss of a good officer and a faithful member.

The coins featured for the evening were Civil War cents and Jackson cents. President Fouts gave a short talk relative to the political and economic history of the nation during the era in which these coins were issued.

The next meeting will be devoted to Oriental coins.

Mr. Fouts, Mr. Worth and Mr. Saeman each exhibited a nice assortment of Civil War and Jackson cents. In addition, Mr. Saeman had four encased postage stamps of the 1, 3, 5, 10 cent denomination. Mr. Fouts also brought 32 Mexican dollars, each of a different date.

AKRON COIN CLUB—November 17, 39th meeting, with 12 members and 3 visitors present. President R. W. Miller presiding.

An election of officers was held with the following result: President, R. W. Miller; vice-president, R. B. Heuser; secretary-treasurer, V. L. Oblisk.

Talks were given by R. W. Miller on "Mounting of Coins," and V. L. Oblisk on "Transportation Tokens of Akron."

Displays were as follows:

R. W. Miller: Gold, silver and copper coins of the United States in special holders.

V. L. Oblisk: Tokens of Akron.

F. W. Hammett: Sales tax tokens of different States.

Howard Certain: Ancient Greek and modern English coins.

S. J. Kabealo: Two uncut sheets of Franklin Silk Co. notes.

An auction was held.

AKRON COIN CLUB—40th meeting, December 15, was held at the home of President R. W. Miller. There were 11 members and 5 guests present.

President Miller appointed Mr. Hammett and Mr. Certain to take charge of the February and March meetings.

Mr. Miller entertained those present by showing photographic slides of his coins. In addition, Mr. Miller's collection of coins was on display and he was ready to answer questions regarding the photos taken of coins.

An auction was held.

JERSEY CITY COIN CLUB—Meeting called to order by President Arthur. Eight members were present.

The topic of the evening was silver dollars and ancient coins. The exhibits were as follows:

W. H. Arthur: A 1939 set of Seychelles Islands coins in denominations of 10 cents, 25 cents, one-half rupee and one rupee. A rare set and the first and only coins known to be struck for these islands.

Geo. H. Blake: Set of English silver coins of 1887, the Victoria Jubilee set. Also set of Maundy money of 1892.

F. H. Brookes: A counterfeit Hystia drachm, also gold-plated 1883 nickel (no "Cents").

Mrs. E. Brookes: Denmark, Frederick VII, one specie dollar 1849. 1858, \$3 gold. 1853 notes of Troy, N. Y.

D. O. Hughes: A fine set of silver dollars from 1795 to date, including Trade and Lafayette.

Mr. Nettleship: Collection of Mexican "cardboard" money, also second medal for 1941 of Society of Medalists.

H. Mathews: 1880 Standard and Trade dollars in proof, and 1927 uncirculated Peace dollar.

William Pukall: Uncirculated silver dollars of 1795, 1798, 1841, 1865 proof, 1879 proof, 1873 Unc. Trade Dollar, 1896 Tiffany Bryan dollar, 1933 Unc. Depression dollar of Pedley-Ryan & Co., of Denver, Col., also Peace dollars.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—275th meeting, January 7, with President E. E. Lamb presiding. Due to the near-zero weather, the small attendance at this meeting was very noticeable. Thirty members and one visitor were present.

Mr. Evans presented his report on the proposed new quarters at the La Salle Hotel and the president was authorized to negotiate for same.

The resignation of Miss Dorothy Gough, Norman Picht and C. L. Genesen were

read and accepted. President Lamb reported Mr. Rayson in the Augustana Hospital and Mr. Ripstra also on the sick list.

The retiring secretary-treasurer, Mr. Kopicki, read his usual very complete annual reports on the offices of secretary-treasurer, and they were unanimously accepted with thanks.

Mr. Barger read the auditing committee's report, which was also accepted with thanks. Mr. Barger offered a suggestion on the financing of the club's Bulletin, and after some discussion President Lamb appointed W. Evans, E. Barger and M. V. Sheldon on the Bulletin committee.

Mr. C. Lou Snyder presented the club with a beautiful bulletin board that stands 42x42 inches. A four inch circular insignia of the Chicago Coin Club in solid bronze and plated in 24-carat gold also came with this magnificent gift, which brought forth a rising vote of thanks.

Mr. Evans, our librarian, submitted his annual report. Mrs. Jackson, ex-second vice-president and ex-secretary-treasurer Kopicki were given a rising vote of thanks for the fine performance of their offices.

President Lamb installed the new officers for 1942. On motion the club continues to waive the dues of our members who are in the armed service of the United States. President Lamb announced all committee members hold over until further notice.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Sheldon: An Athens transitional tetradrachm, a stater of Aegina, a tetrabol of Neapolis and a drachm of Massalia.

Mr. Keefer: Three interesting rare Chinese pieces.

Mr. Boosel: Eight complete proof sets of 1936.

Mr. Snyder: Ten rare gold pieces, including doubloon of Louis I, which is classed as unique.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—51st meeting, December 11, at the Connoisseur Shop, 193 Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn. There were 9 members present.

A favorable vote was taken upon an amendment to the Constitution.

The following officers were elected for the year 1942: President, Charles Esalnek; vice-president, Leonard Kusterer; treasurer, Mrs. Florence Peck; secretary, J. Norman Crosby; librarian-curator, J. Norman Crosby; member to the board of governors, Howard H. Davis.

Mr. Schilke, who was in charge of the committee to make arrangements for a permanent meeting place, reported that arrangements have been made to hold all future meetings at the Green Shutters Inn, 123 Harrison street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Exhibits were by the following: Mr. Richardson, Mr. Kusterer, Mr. Esalnek, Miss Cooper, Mrs. Peck, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Schilke, Mr. Terry and Mr. Crosby.

ALBANY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—100th meeting, January 8, called to order by President Sartoris. In attendance were nineteen members and ten visitors.

Booklets containing papers presented during 1941, a brief history of our society and a membership list were at hand for free distribution.

Ralph Fegraus was elected a member.

Application for membership was received from Ernest Robitaille.

Dr. Robertson offered to act as official reporter for the purpose of forwarding accounts of this and other important meetings to various numismatic publications.

The secretary-treasurer presented a complete set of minutes, consisting of 73 typed pages, prepared by Dr. Robertson, in connection with the anniversary program. Dr. Robertson's work was greatly appreciated, and upon motion it was decided that these minutes should be bound in book form.

The secretary-treasurer then gave a summary of the membership by years and place of residence. The number of deaths were reported. The average attendance per meeting by years was noted. Details regarding each annual banquet was recalled to the minds of the members.

As the next feature the secretary-treasurer showed 550 feet of colored motion pictures taken during the past summer on a trip to Yellowstone National Park and other points West, as well as around Albany including shots taken at club picnics.

The final feature of the evening was an auction sale.

HEART OF AMERICA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—94th meeting, January 12, 1942. The meeting was called to order by President Ford with 19 members and 4 visitors in attendance.

Max H. Morgenroth was appointed chairman of the entertainment committee for the next meeting.

Following the nomination of officers to be elected at the next meeting, the meeting was turned over to J. N. Krill, of the U. S. Secret Service, who entertained the gathering with an educational and very interesting discourse on counterfeiting. Following his talk, he asked that questions be put to him to answer, and he was kept busy for nearly 45 minutes.

The usual raffle was held before adjournment.

OREGON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Regular monthly meeting, January 12th, with 26 members in attendance. President Pipes called the meeting to order.

President George Pipes addressed the members regarding the meetings for the year. He requested the members to spend less time on business meetings, and more time for exhibits and talks on coins. He appointed Dr. Paul Firth as chairman of the membership committee and asked Dr. Firth to select two other members to work with him.

President Pipes asked that all further member-prospects make application on

a proper form to the secretary, giving references, information, etc., and that such applications be referred to the membership committee for due consideration and admission at the following meeting.

The matter of unfinished business, being the proposed club tokens or medals, was ordered held over until the February meeting on account of the absence of Joe LaMore, sponsor of the plan.

It was decided that the proceeds from all further "White Elephant" drawings be placed in a banquet entertainment fund for the entertainment and decoration expenses at club banquets.

The Secretary was instructed to send a special card to absent members requesting their attendance.

President Pipes reported that he had recently talked with William Conger, Jr., who was going back East to convalesce after his recent eye operation. Hugh Davenport suggested that the Secretary write him a letter on behalf of the club.

Displays for the evening were:

Exhibit of Canadian and British copper coins by George McLarty, and a rare U. S. 50c. silver coin of 1853-O without arrows, by Verl Bonebrake, were shown.

Three frames of various street-car tokens by Chas. Lamb, being first, a set of 45 all different tokens from Nuremburg, Germany; second, a set of U. S. tokens arranged in a patriotic design form of U. S. shield.

The President asked Felix Baranovich and Leonard Trythal to make a short display and talk at the next meeting.

Dr. Paul Firth was appointed to act as auctioneer for an auction after the meeting.

LEHIGH VALLEY COIN CLUB—November 20. The meeting was called to order by the president with 17 members and four guests present.

The door prize was awarded to Fred Hicks, to be used for the purchase of numismatic material.

Mr. Sherwood, president of the Reading Coin Club, attended the meeting and extended an invitation to all of our members to attend any of their meetings.

The following were nominated as officers for the coming year 1942: President, Fred Hicks; vice-president, Roy T. Barnhart; secretary, Earl Kremer; treasurer, Kenneth Lobb; curator, A. J. Smith; board of directors, F. Hicks, H. N. Shepherd, E. A. Acker.

An auction followed.

LEHIGH VALLEY COIN CLUB—December 21. The meeting was called to order by the president, with 15 members and one guest present.

The door prize was awarded to Mr. Acker, to be used for the purchase of numismatic material.

Joseph Duffey was elected to membership.

The election of officers for the coming year was in order, and in view of the fact that there was no opposition, the secretary was instructed to cast one vote for each nominee, after which the president declared them duly elected.

On motion, the club will send an honorary membership to our member, Claude Beck, who is serving at present in the U. S. Army.

A general discussion followed, together with a short auction, after which the meeting adjourned.

BALTIMORE COIN CLUB—December 18th, with 13 members present, President Stewart presiding.

Horace G. Mockett was unanimously elected a member.

Application for membership was received from Oliver B. Wright, recommended by Mr. Straus.

We continued our discussion about the matter of sales of coins privately on our auction nights, and after examining the matter carefully it was decided to rescind that decision, on motion by Mr. Straus. Mr. Stewart suggested that instead of having a special committee to investigate the apathy of our membership and to increase the interest of our members, it would be a better idea to have the board of governors function in this capacity, and this suggestion was accepted.

The usual auction was held.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY COIN CLUB—91st meeting, December 16. The meeting was called to order by President Jacob, with 11 members and one guest present.

The nominating committee's selection of officers for 1942 was read, and on motion the secretary cast one ballot and the slate was duly elected.

The following were appointed as the committee on the annual award of merit; Messrs. Dewey, Bellus and Stein.

Topics of the meeting: First types of every U. S. coin; coins of Hawaii and Philippine Islands; coins and medals depicting aeroplanes in honor of the thirty-eighth anniversary of the first flight of the Wright Brothers, items of your own interest, and recent acquisitions.

Exhibits were placed and explained and were as follows:

Mr. White: 1906 Philippine proof set; 1936 Philippine commemorative set; 1847 Hawaiian cent, and 1883 set of Hawaiian coins.

Mr. Marsden: three varieties of Japanese cardboard money; bu, tempo, 5 sen and 10 sen of Japan; minor coins of the Philippines; emergency circulating note of Philippine National Bank.

Mr. Bellus: 1903 Philippine proof set; complete set of Culion Leper Colony coins, and types of first dollar, half dollar, 20 cents, dime, 5 cents nickel and silver, 3 cents nickel and silver, 2 cents and small cent.

Mr. Friedman: 1920 Wilson dollar in silver and copper (Manila mint), and 1936 Philippine commemorative set.

Mr. Kosoff: 1936 Philippine commemorative set and 4 fake shekels.

Master Trachnstrom: 3 groschen of Poland.

Mr. Cox: First types of small cent, 2 cents, 3 cents nickel and silver, 5 cents nickel, 20 cents and trade dollar.

Mr. Massey: Florin and halfpenny of Australia; penny of Straits Settlement; 1 and 5 cents of Borneo; 5 cents of Indo-China; tempo of Japan, and anna of India.

WESTERN MARYLAND COIN CLUB—December 19. The club enjoyed an interesting talk on "The Story of Money" by Howard D. Gibbs, well-known Pittsburgh numismatist, at their meeting December 17. Mr. Gibbs used part of his extensive collection, numbering some two hundred thousand pieces, to illustrate his talk. Particularly fascinating was his explanation of how he obtained some of his valuable coins.

The collection which Mr. Gibbs had on hand ranged from early Egyptian ring money, dating from 2500 B. C. to "pieces of silver" such as Judas was paid to betray Christ, and the widow's mite, made famous by the Bible parable.

The speaker exhibited the largest and smallest coins known and also displayed a German five-mark coin which was reissued as a trillion-mark coin after post-war inflation hit the Reich. Another interesting item was a marked cake of soap now in use as a 10-cent piece in Shanghai because of the metal scarcity.

The application of Luther Hutter was posted, action to be taken at the next regular meeting.

SAN DIEGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—December 4. The meeting was called to order by President Wallace.

The principal order of business was the election of officers for the year 1942. The election resulted in the selection of:

President, Thomas W. Voetter; vice-president, Edwin D. Johnston; secretary, Irving B. Knickerbocker; treasurer, Mrs. William Bliss; librarian and curator, Steve Sulek; governors, Bruce L. Wallace and Ray H. Wilson.

A committee with full powers to act was appointed to make arrangements for the annual dinner and installation meeting in January, the time and place to be decided by the committee.

The nominating committee made suggestions for new and constructive work during the next year. These were approved by the society.

Five new applications for membership were received. Twenty-three members and visitors were present.

QUAD CITY COIN CLUB—January 8. There were 10 members present. Mr. Baker, the president, presided.

Mr. Wright made a motion that any member of the club in good standing, if called to service or in any way connected with defense work, have his dues remitted and be given a membership card for duration of war. Carried.

Election of officers resulted as follows: President, Loyd B. Gettys, Davenport, Iowa; vice-president, Dr. J. R. Schneider, Rock Island, Ill.; board of governors, Wm. Baker, Davenport, Iowa; L. Wright, Davenport, Iowa; Elmer Laurent, Clinton, Iowa; secretary and treasurer, Vera C. Strachan, R. F. D. 1, East Moline, Ill.

Exhibits were as follows:

Four medals, two of George Washington, one of Ulysses S. Grant and one of G. A. R.; Pike's Peak medal, by L. S. Wright, Davenport, Iowa.

Small balboa coin by Wm. Baker, Davenport, Iowa.

Complete set of Lincoln cents and Buffalo nickels by Miss Siefhen, East Moline, Ill.

BROOKLYN COIN CLUB—The 193d regular meeting was held on January 7, President Schwartz in the chair. Thirteen members and three guests were present. The guests were Victor Palmer, Joseph Maley and M. Schumacher.

The president installed the new officers and announced the standing committees for 1942. The club accepted with thanks the following gifts: A booklet, "Early Illinois Paper Money," by R. E. Davis, presented by Lee Hewitt; two hand-painted wall plaques of patriotic design, presented by Milton Schoenfeld; a copy of the 1942 World Almanac, presented by Joseph Silverman.

The application for membership of Joseph F. Maley was read and referred to the membership committee.

Mr. Heft read a paper on military medals, and Mr. Schoenfeld delivered an address in his series on origin and meaning of symbols used in numismatic art. Each of these speakers will continue their respective series at the next meeting.

The following exhibits were made:

Mr. Daukszy: Eighty-eight military medals of various countries.

Mr. Heft: Silver Star medal of U. S. Army.

Mr. Hegarty: Coins of Sumatra, Malaya, Dutch East Indies, Borneo, Sarawak, etc.

Mr. Knoth: Medal struck from brass recovered from the U. S. S. Maine, commemorating dedication of Maine Memorial at Pittsburgh, 1914. Token, 1892, Childs, Chicago.

Mr. Maley: Doylestown Centennial, 1838-1938, wooden nickel. Souvenir medal of dedication of Washington Monument, 1897, at Philadelphia. William Penn medal issued by employees of Mint at Philadelphia at celebration of Pennsylvania Bi-Centennial. 1941 mis-struck cent.

Mr. Reagan: Colonial currency in odd fractional denominations.

Mr. Schmidt: 34 coins with animals.

Mr. Schoenfeld: 17 military medals connected with the history of New York City. Pig's meat token issued by Thomas Spence. Rare old die of medal of Thirteenth Regiment, New York National Guard. Five rare animal tokens.

Mr. Schumacher: Coins of the Philippines, 1897, and commemorative set of 1936.

Mr. Schwartz: Token issued by order of Washington. Medal of Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Wishy: Irish coins showing animal reverses.

NORTHWEST COIN CLUB—January 8. The new officers for 1942 were installed by Charter Member Oce Curtis and the retiring president, E. W. Nelson. They are Paul E. Olson, president; Karl Aurelius, vice-president; Norbert O. Sullivan, secretary; Hjalmar Carlson, treasurer, Oce Curtis, historian.

J. L. Montgomery was appointed head of a committee to arrange the eighth annual banquet to be held at the Curtis Hotel on February 5.

Elmer Tupper brought up the good idea to make club members in the armed services fully paid members for their term of service with all privileges.

Presented for action at the annual meeting on February 5th, was a proposal to elect our officers in June, to take office in July. Collection activities begin in the fall, reach their height in cold weather, and taper off after May. Officers should be able to work more effectively when serving right through this natural year. The fiscal year will remain unchanged, from January 1 through December 31, because this is also a "natural."

WASHINGTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—January 5. Meeting called to order by President Jameson with 18 members and 2 guests present.

President Jameson called to the attention of the Society Article III, Section III of the constitution which reads "All officers and members of standing committees shall be elected by ballot at the annual election and shall hold office for one year, but in event of no election taking place at the prescribed time, they shall hold over until their successors are elected."

As this had not been done at the December meeting when the officers were elected, a motion was made and carried that the President appoint the committees.

The president appointed the following standing committees for the year:

Membership—Frederick E. Hodge, L. S. Gross, Mrs. G. V. Rector.

Welcoming—Mrs. Edness Kimball Wilkins, Dr. W. K. Petty, J. I. Thompson.

Auction—George Vanderwende, Harry R. Deitrick.

Publicity—Adam Permoda, Edward L. Weikert, Phares O. Sigler.

President Jameson announced that he would appoint some member or members at each meeting to arrange the program for the following meeting. Mr. Weikert was appointed to arrange the program for the February meeting.

Mr. Hodge exhibited the coins of the Eight Immortals of China and gave a very interesting talk on them. Mr. Hodge obtained these coins from a collection that was formed in China about sixty-five years ago.

Mr. Leachman exhibited a few dollar-size coins of the Republic of China, including the 1928 Automobile dollar of Kwei Chow province and the 1933 dollar with the rising sun and birds. He also read an interesting paper about these coins.

Mr. Hepner: A set of Indian head cents in proof, a set of Lincoln cents uncirculated, a set of two-cent pieces in proof, nickel three-cent pieces, silver twenty-cent pieces, and a few \$3 gold pieces.

Mr. Permoda: An old history of the United States written by William Grimshaw and published in Philadelphia in 1846, which included the history of the country prior to the fifth census of 1830.

The secretary was instructed to write J. Douglas Ferguson, President of the A. N. A., and invite him to attend one of our meetings whenever he found it convenient to do so.

Mr. Weikert announced that he had made arrangements with one of the large department stores in Washington to exhibit his entire collection of coins and bills in the very near future. After he made this announcement a motion was made and carried that some publicity be given the Washington Numismatic Society during the exhibit.

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB—The Stowell Hotel was the scene of the fourteenth annual banquet on January 6, a gala affair at which eighty-six members and guests were brought together for an evening of unusual enjoyment. The occasion was a joint installation of the officers of the Orange County Coin Club as well as those of the California Coin Club. Adolph Larson, Jr., the retiring president, was, as usual, master of ceremonies, and was signally honored by the presentation of a beautiful gold decoration commemorating his two years' service as president of the organization. For the first time in the history of the club the office of "President Emeritus" was created, and Mr. Larson now enjoys the distinction of being the first holder of this title. Music for the occasion was furnished by Mr. Newell Soule, who sang several delightful numbers, accompanied by the versatile Mr. Larson. Miss Patty Lou McComas rendered several accordion solos which were greatly enjoyed.

The following officers of the California Coin Club were duly installed: S. M. Koepfel, president; George Bennett, vice-president; Earle K. Stanton, secretary; B. T. Story, treasurer; board of governors, Louis Kane, Frederick Dockweiler, E. D. Stinson, William R. Fanning and J. R. O'Malley. The officers of the Orange County Coin Club likewise installed were: E. T. Johnston, president; Lloyd A. Gowdy, vice-president; Robert G. Efker, secretary, and Harry L. Hanson, treasurer.

As usual, Mr. Larson had arranged for a number of short addresses by eminent authorities on subjects of the most baffling and mysterious nature. The titles did not necessarily have any particular relation to the actual discourse, but provided a humorous note in the program and much hilarity. The subjects and speakers were as follows: "Ladies of the Roman Bath," Earle K. Stanton; "Amplification of the Law of Medallic Average," Dr. H. S. Rosenkranz; "How I Retrieved Silver Dollar on the Bank of the Potomac" (with slides), Dr. Wallace, president of the San Diego Coin Club; "Viewing a Pillar Peso from Popocatepetl," Dr. Charles Harbeck; "Pleasure in Scalpel Treatment of Monetary Systems," Dr. E. R. Lambertson; "Procurement of All Dates and Figs in U. S. by Aid of Incandescence," B. T. Story; "Ethical Enhancement of Glamour in Coins by Ap-

plication of Santannism," Robert G. Efker; "Strangle Hold on History by Coin in Your Palm," Holger Jorgensen; "Certifying Account of Fallen Arched M. M. on Contented Cows," Louis Kane; "The Value of Vice-Presidential Silence, Gleaned from a Three-Legged Buffalo," E. D. Stinson; "Needless Effect on Strong Head by Weakness of Numismatic Flesh," Harry Golding.

During the evening the new president, Mr. Koeppel, was presented with a fine engraved gavel to assist him in his official endeavors. The new president of the Orange County Coin Club, Earl T. Johnston, was presented with a gigantic gavel several feet in length, with which to quell his rebellious subjects. Mr. B. T. Story presented to Mr. Larson a gift cigar almost equal in size to the gavel just mentioned. Members of both clubs were invited to attend the annual banquet of the San Diego Coin Club to be held on February 7. Mr. Soule ended the most enjoyable program with the singing of "Aloha."

NEW JERSEY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The 100th meeting of the New Jersey Numismatic Society was celebrated at a dinner held at the Downtown Club, Newark N. J., on January 8. Twenty-seven members and seven guests were present. President Husker presided and acted as master of ceremonies. Business was dispensed with and the evening was given over to the enjoyment of the exhibits several of the members showed and of their talks about the exhibits.

Mr. Charles Nettleship, the original organizer and first president of the Society, was called upon to talk about the Society's early days. His remarks were of interest to all and were well received.

Our guests were especially welcomed by the president, Mr. Husker. Regrets from several members were received.

Mr. Beach read a brief but interesting paper on the money issued by Mark Newby, who had established the first bank in New Jersey.

The topic for February is to be: "Numismatics of Countries, etc., Located in the Present Pacific War Sector."

The topic for the meeting was: "New Jersey in Numismatics," and the following members exhibited their specialized collections of New Jersey currency:

Mr. Beach: New Jersey cents.

Mr. Spiro: Unusual early paper money.

Mr. Barnett: Civil War cents of New Jersey.

Mr. Blake: National bank notes of New Jersey.

Mr. Wade: Colonial currency of New Jersey.

Mr. May: Medals issued by New Jersey.

Mr. Brown: Scrip issued in New Jersey during the depression.

Mr. Dillistin, one of our guests, exhibited the following: A steel plate, Farmers Bank of Wantage, N. J., \$1, \$2 and \$3, 1862, and \$1, \$2 and \$3 circulated notes from this plate. Uncut and unsigned sheet recently reprinted from the above plate. Several copies of Hodge's Journal of Finance and Bank Note Reporter, published weekly in New York in 1861.

Each exhibitor spoke informatively about his display. Many of the exhibits were rare, so that it was an unusual treat for the members to see the various displays, as well as to hear them described so interestingly.

Our guest, Mr. Bullowa, was called upon to speak, and he made a few gracious remarks.

The meeting was a great success due largely to the efforts of our president.

RICHMOND COIN CLUB—Fourteenth meeting, January 9, Russell Mansfield, president, presiding. After a short business session the club was treated to a wonderful display and talk by Mrs. L. Westbrook and her daughter. Mrs. Westbrook, a missionary recently returned from China, spoke on Chinese coins and the monetary situation in China.

BALTIMORE COIN CLUB—January 8, with 22 members present.

The committee for arranging the display at the Pratt Library reported progress and a definite plan for the next meeting.

Oliver Wight was unanimously elected a member.

This was program night, and we had a very interesting program. Shepard Pond, of Boston, was kind enough to come all the way from up North to tell us about some of his researches with the French currency, as issued by the various Pretenders to the French throne, from the days of Napoleon to our own times, and he also told us a lot of the history of France during this period. Mr. Pond is a very excellent speaker and we appreciated very much the opportunity to hear him. After a rising vote of thanks to Mr. Pond the meeting adjourned.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Regular monthly meeting, December 27, with President Pond in the chair and 17 members and one guest present.

Merriam Wheelwright, of 14 West Cedar street, Boston was elected to membership.

Mr. Pond brought to the attention of the members that another year had rolled around and that he would appoint the new nominating committee, to confer and report to the members at the next meeting, to be held January 26. The nominating committee named by President Pond consists of Mr. Prior, chairman; Mr. Doyle and Mr. Hayden.

We had the pleasure of having with us, Lieut. Charles Wormser, U. S. N., son of our late member, Moritz Wormser. Lieutenant Wormser, who is temporarily on duty in this neighborhood, spoke of some of his interesting numismatic experiences.

Mr. Hayden and Mr. Reynolds spoke on the subject of the new cabinet which hangs on the wall in the lobby of the Boston City Club. Mr. Reynolds also donated four medals for the cabinet.

President Pond read a letter received from one of our members, Dr. Victor A.

Reed, who has been ill and unable to attend meetings lately. Dr. Reed said he was well on the road to recovery and that he would be with us again shortly.

At a short session of the Executive Board after the meeting it was announced to the members that at the next meeting, which is the annual election, a luncheon would be served at the Society's expense up to \$1.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—December 2, 672nd meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association, with 28 members and 4 visitors present.

Mr. Elchorn reported for the Program Committee. It was stated that the next meeting on December 16th would be held at the Hobby Show. He also stated that the meeting of the club on January 10 will be the annual banquet. At the second meeting in January, occurring on January 20, Mr. Prince will talk on the coins of France. Mr. Elchorn also spoke for the publicity committee and said that a photographer would be there to take pictures for a full page of publicity in one of the newspapers.

Dr. Cady, our Hobby Council Representative, asked if members had any individual exhibits which could be put in the show. Mr. Newell is the only one that will be putting in a single exhibit.

Mr. Elston, co-chairman of the Hobby Show committee, asked for members to volunteer to help at the Hobby Show exhibit at the Civic Exhibits building.

Howard G. Soehner, of 115 Brookfield road, was unanimously elected a member of the club.

Mr. Newell introduced four visitors to the club.

Mr. Bauer presented 20 presidential medals given to the club by Mrs. Gillette.

Mr. Miller turned the meeting over to Mr. Elchorn for his interesting talk on Coins of Italy, accompanied by slides by Newell.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—December 14-21. The 673rd meeting was held at the Hobby Show. There was no formal meeting. The members attended the show some time during the week and signed their names on the roll book.

The attendance record book signed by visitors at the Hobby Show showed a total of more than 1000 names of people who were actually in the exhibit room.

The coin exhibit was on the second floor and was arranged in the form of a small room. The cases containing the coins were placed around the sides. The exhibit was designed to show the history of coinage and was arranged to show certain high spots. The exhibit was divided into seven parts as follows: First: materials used in coins; second, the manufacture of coins and medals; third, coins of the ages; fourth, numismatic high lights; fifth, coins of the Bible period; sixth, paper money; seventh, elements of coin collecting.

The first case showed pictures of mining, examples of the ore and of the metals from which coins are made.

The second case showed manufacturing processes, pictures of early mints and ancient coin presses. Also, an exhibit of die-cutter's tools and a statement of steps necessary in making a die. There were views of modern mint operations.

In the third case, showing coins of the ages, there was an illustration to show how cattle were once considered money. Among the items shown were ancient coins of Egypt, a silver coin of Syracuse, some of the Cufic glass money of ancient Egypt and a Roman potin coin. There were medieval coins of Armenia and Venice. Also illustrations of the Bracteate coins of the Dark Ages, when the numismatic art was at its worst, were included. There were coins of the Crusade period; illustrations of Spanish coins and modern Chinese and American dollars. In this case also, was a map of the ancient world showing the locations illustrated by the coins in the case.

The fourth case of numismatic high-lights showed Newell's process of reproducing coins and making pictures of them. This case also contained portrait coins of Julius Caesar, of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, of Cleopatra and Mark Antony. There was a German medal in this case on which there was an inscription which stated that the world would be German. This medal was issued back in 1918. There were pictures of peculiar coins of the Eastern world. There were certain coins of the United States such as the U. S. two-cent piece and the Fugio cent.

The fifth case containing coins of the Biblical period showed an example of the shekel of Judea, which was similar to the thirty pieces of silver received by Judas. Also the tribute penny of Tiberius Caesar was shown, together with the Bible open to the passage which stated, "Render therefore to Caesar the things which are Caesar's." These were placed next to a picture of Christ. In another part of the case was placed a series of medals made from paintings of Biblical scenes by famous old masters showing scenes from the life of Christ. These were made in 1830 by Sir Edward Thomason, of Birmingham. The widow's mite, which is referred to in Mark 12:42, was shown. Also an early Christian coin with a Christogram of Emperor Magentius, A. D. 350-353 was shown.

The sixth case contained paper money. Some of the early revolutionary currency was shown. Also, illustrations of the Spanish milled dollars, the so-called pieces-of-eight, were included. The other half of the case showed Confederate money, the Stars and Bars and the Battle Flag of the Confederate States, together with a copy of the book, "Gone With the Wind."

The last case showed books and catalogs that related to coin collecting; showed the necessity of a magnifying glass in observing coins; listed the standards for determining the value of a coin, namely, the condition, the supply, and the demand. A statement was made that age is not a factor. Illustrations of coin magazines were shown, and then finally a one-cent coin board was included, showing a complete collection of the current Lincoln cent.

This exhibit was well organized and was of a high caliber. Mr. Foster should

be given great credit for the care and thought that went in to putting this exhibit together. Undoubtedly it is one of the high lights of the events which concern the Rochester Numismatic Association. Also, Mr. Meinhart should be commended for his exhibit of counterfeit money showing the distinction between counterfeit and real money. The entire committee worked hard at the job and produced an excellent result.

COINAGE FOR DECEMBER, 1941.

Following is the amount of coinage (in dollars and cents) executed at the mints of the United States during December, 1941, as reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Denver.
Half dollars	\$ 558,671.50	\$ 674,000.00	\$378,400.00
Quarter dollars	1,705,804.50	1,234,000.00	877,300.00
Dimes	1,609,383.10	909,000.00	535,200.00
Five-cent nickels	1,031,400.00	192,000.00	201,600.00
One-cent bronze	1,186,261.00	213,000.00	297,000.00

Coinage executed for foreign governments:

At Philadelphia Mint—Curacao, silver 10 cents (.640 fine), 300,000 pieces. Surinam, silver 25 cents (.640 fine) 300,000 pieces.

CUMULATIVE MINT REPORT.

In accordance with a number of requests from readers of The Numismatist, the cumulative figures of the coinage of the three mints, by denominations and mints, will be published each month in the future. Following are the figures for the eleven months ended November, 1941:

	Phila.	San Franc.	Denver
Half Dollars	\$ 1,545,034.50	\$ 3,375,000.00	\$ 5,245,800.00
Quarters	18,056,017.25	2,786,000.00	3,301,400.00
Dimes	15,901,272.60	3,400,000.00	4,028,200.00
Nickels	9,132,786.00	1,980,250.00	2,470,000.00
Cents	7,684,130.00	710,600.00	999,000.00
Totals	\$62,319,240.35	\$12,251,850.00	\$16,035,400.00
Grand total	\$90,606,490.35.		

PROOF COINS STRUCK SINCE 1936.

Joseph Silverman, Brooklyn, N. Y., sends us the following table of proof coins struck from 1936 to 1941, inclusive:

	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Cents	5,569	9,320	14,734	13,520	15,872	21,100
Nickels	4,420	5,769	19,365	12,535	14,158	18,720
Dimes	4,130	5,756	8,728	9,321	11,827	16,557
Quarters	3,837	5,542	8,045	8,795	11,246	15,287
Halves	3,901	5,728	8,152	8,808	11,279	15,412

COLONIAL COIN EXHIBITION IN NEW YORK CITY.

The American Numismatic Society is sponsoring an exhibit of Colonial coins of the United States. This exhibit will be held at the Society's museum during March, 1942. An unusual amount of preparation has gone into plans for this showing, which will include specimens of the finest quality from many prominent collections, owned by individuals and museums.

One of the features of the exhibit will be the arrangement of the Pine Tree shillings and the other early series which were contemporary to it. In addition, the coinage of other nations which circulated in America at the time will also be shown.

Studies of the weights of the specimens and comparative analysis of the various dies will be made by the museum's staff, in order to take full advantage of the opportunity afforded by the extensive showing which is anticipated, never heretofore possible at one time.

Mr. Noe, secretary of the society, and curator of the museum, is devoting considerable attention to the exhibit, which will be a numismatic highlight of the spring.

It is anticipated that several of the numismatic organizations of New England and the States surrounding and including New York will arrange group outings to New York in order to view the exhibit, and may hold special excursion meetings during the month of the exhibit at the society's building.

Members of the A. N. A. are extended a cordial welcome, and many will remember the society's hospitality during the New York Convention in 1939.

HOSPITAL DAY POSTER COMPETITION.

The National Hospital Day Committee of the American Hospital Association is sponsoring a competition for the best designs for a poster for National Hospital Day, May 12, the birthday of Florence Nightingale. The competition is open to all. The first prize is \$200, and there are three honorable mention prizes of \$50 each. The closing date for acceptance of entries is March 20, and the awards will be announced March 30. Details for contestants may be obtained by addressing Poster Competition, American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.

NEW AUSTRALIAN HALFPENNY.

A specimen of the Australian half penny of 1941 with the leaping kangaroo reverse design has been furnished by the Tatham Stamp and Coin



Company, of Springfield, Mass. A similar design was first used on the penny about 1935, but its use on the halfpenny has not been observed until the present issue, which is dated 1941.

DEFIANCE AT THE SOURCE.

A most original way to defy the drastic German ban on the use of the name or image of Queen Wilhelmina has been discovered by employees of the Netherlands Mint. A foreman, presumably aided by a number of other patriotic workers, succeeded in minting a new 25-cent coin which bears a likeness of the Queen on one side, with the inscription "Wilhelmina Queen of the Netherlands," while on the reverse the legend reads: "25 cents, 1941," surrounded by a laurel wreath.

Before the Germans found this out a considerable number of these new "kwartjes" (quarters) had been put in circulation. The ringleader was thereupon thrown into a concentration camp and a sweeping hunt was launched for the "patriotic" coins. However, the Nazis did not succeed in retrieving many of them, since virtually all Hollanders who had obtained the new coins hid them carefully.—Excerpt from the Netherlands News, published by the Netherlands Information Bureau, 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York. Vol. 2, No. 3.

A CLUE—AND A GOOD ONE—TO THE HOME OF A TOKEN.

Regarding the Journal Junior Republic token illustrated and wondered about in the January issue of The Numismatist: A perfunctory research, done several years ago, led me to conclude that this token is evidence of a promotional publicity tie-up between William Randolph Hearst's New York Journal and the George Junior Republic, an institutional home for unfortunate youths, with Hearst having been something of a patron of this "Republic."

The George Junior Republic issued tin coins shortly after its establishment in 1895. I think it probable that the Journal Junior Republic tokens might have been issued by Hearst to augment this issue and at the same time publicize the name of his newspaper. Hearst promotional endeavors have reached into realms even more remote than this one, especially when he was interested in being elected to public office, as he was in 1898, the year of the token's issue.

MICHAEL J. A. MOLONY.

7904 Woodrow Wilson Drive, Los Angeles, Cal.

COINS IN ROLLS.

In response to a suggestion, we are happy to furnish herewith the standard quantities involved, when referring to coinage in rolls:

1 roll of cents is 50 coins	\$.50
1 roll of nickels is 40 coins	2.00
1 roll of dimes is 50 coins	5.00
1 roll of quarters is 40 coins	10.00
1 roll of half dollars is 20 coins	10.00
1 roll of silver dollars is 20 coins	20.00

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS COINAGE

The silver coinage of the Straits Settlements with the portrait of King George V was struck in the \$1, 50 cent, 20 cent, 10 cent and 5 cent values, of fine silver, prior to the first World War. The three lower values had their silver content reduced to 400 fine about 1919, and this lower silver content was shown upon the coinage by a small cross below the bust. Recently, under King George VI the coinage was revised, and the entire system placed under the Commissioners of Currency of Malaya. A specimen of the Straits Settlements 20 cents, of fine silver, dated 1935, without the cross below the bust, has recently been noted. It was apparently unobserved that the coinage of the minor silver pieces had been restored in quality, prior to the George VI currency, in the name of Malaya.

ITALIAN NICKEL.

Prior to the war, Italy secured a great deal of her nickel supplies from Norway. Even before the war, Italy substituted a steel alloy for pure nickel in her coinage. In November, 1940, in order to speed the change and secure the entire nickel coinage, the nickel pieces were declared to have no legal tender value after December 31, 1940. The lack of nickel in Italy is now considered critical.

PANAMANIAN CURRENCY WITHDRAWN.

Last month the description of a new currency of balboas for Panama was published. We have just received information that because of the current dissatisfaction with the new money, it is being withdrawn, and that only \$14,000 of a \$250,000 issue still remains in circulation. Persons holding it are urged to convert it into U. S. currency or into Panamanian silver balboas. The money was placed in circulation on October 2, 1941.

SMALL DENOMINATION HONGKONG BANK NOTES

Through the courtesy of Vernon L. Brown, member of the Board of Governors of the American Numismatic Association, we are able to furnish a description of the new notes just received from Hongkong.

We have previously furnished information about the 1-cent notes, which are among the smallest size modern issues.

The 5-cent and 10-cent notes are slightly larger. The 5-cent notes are green on the obverse with a purple reverse. The 10-cent notes are red with a blue reverse. Both notes have a yellow background. The notes are about 2 inches wide, and the length of each is about 3 and one half inches. The 10-cent notes slightly exceed these figures, and the 5-cent are slightly smaller.

In view of the critical position of Hongkong, specimens of this emergency issue are of current interest. Both values of the new series bear an inscription limiting the value to two dollars, as legal tender.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY MEETING.

The eighty-fourth annual meeting of the American Numismatic Society was held on January 10, 1942, at the museum of the society.

Three members of the Council were reelected.

The annual reports of the various committees were read and the award of the Archer M. Huntington medal for 1941 was announced. The curator spoke about recent acquisitions to the society's cabinet.

NATIONAL COIN WEEK, 1942.

National Coin Week this year will have a number of excellent themes upon which it may draw for material to gain the attention of latent collectors. Chief of these is the 150th anniversary of the opening of the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia in 1792. The appointment of the first Director of the Mint, David Rittenhouse, was also an event of 1792. He laid the cornerstone for the first Mint.

NO MORE NICKEL OR TIN IN U. S. MINOR COINS.

A bill has been introduced in Congress providing that the contents of the United States 5-cent piece shall hereafter be 50 per cent. silver and 50 per cent. copper, instead of the present 75 per cent. copper and 25 per cent. nickel.

On January 23 the Treasury issued an order that hereafter no more tin shall be used in the bronze cent. The present cent consists of 95 per cent. copper, 4 per cent. zinc and 1 per cent. tin. In the future the tin will be omitted and will be replaced by 1 per cent. more zinc.

It is believed that the appearance of either coin will not be noticeably changed.

MR. SCHARLACK OPENS ANOTHER STORE.

Maurice D. Scharlack is opening another shop in Corpus Christi, in the jewelry line, with a complete department devoted to coins, to be located at 622-B Chaparral street. This shop will be of the newest type, and Mr. Scharlack intends having one of the most complete departments in the Southwest for his many coin customers.

CEYLON'S CURRENCY RESERVE.

Ceylon's currency reserve has been removed in part to the Reserve Bank of India. The change will not affect the link between Ceylon and India's rupees.

ADVERTISING

Is supposed to sell.

**But here is one Advertisement which
advertises to BUY.**

I am in the market to buy for cash at a good price—(to you)—a general collection, regardless of the amount involved.

If you have such a collection and it is for sale, it will pay you to at least give me an opportunity to “figure with you.” If it is a Thousand Dollar or a One Hundred Thousand Dollar collection, I can handle it on an immediate cash basis.

Correspondence invited. Will be glad to arrange for a personal interview if the transaction warrants.

Write me. You have nothing to lose and everything to gain.

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Mehl Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas

THE SEYCHELLES

The first coins of this far-away colony of the British Empire, for which no coins or tokens have heretofore been issued. A very limited supply secured, we regret to advise. Silver Rupee, Silver $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, Silver 25c. ($\frac{1}{4}$ Rupee) and scalloped-edge nickel 10c. All George VI portrait coins dated 1939. Uncirculated Set Postpaid \$5.00

We cannot guarantee to fill all orders. Collectors of foreign coins, colonial coins, strange corners of the world, islands, or new issues, requires this set. We, unfortunately, have too limited a stock and cannot secure replacements.

TWO RARE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS

- 1850, Millard Fillmore. Bust right. Rev. Standing citizen and Indian pointing to American flag. Silver 76mm. Belden 46. About Uncirculated 30.00
(1889), Benjamin Harrison. Bust left by C. E. Barber. Rev. Two medallions representing Indian civilization. Pierced as made. Silver, 76mm. Belden 63. Extremely Fine. Last Indian Peace medal issued. 27.50

TERRITORIAL GOLD COINS

- 1834, \$5.00, C. Bechtler at Rutherford. 134 G. 21 carats. This variety reads "AT RUTHERF." Fine, unevenly struck 30.00
1850, \$5.00, Mormon. Bishop's mitre over eye. "HOLINESS TO THE LORD." Rev. Clapsed hands over date. Obv. Fine, Rev. Good. Special 40.00
1852, \$5.00, Wass, Molitor & Co. Liberty head left. Rev. Eagle. "FIVE DOLLARS IN CALIFORNIA GOLD." Very Fine, Rare 75.00
1853, \$20.00, U. S. Assay Office. Eagle holding shield with banner above. "900 THOUS." Rev. Engine turned designed "UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE OF GOLD SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 1853." Fine 37.00

CROWNS OF THE WORLD OUR SPECIALTY

- CHINA**, Foo Kien Province Dollar. Facing bust of Kwang Hsu with ceremonial headdress. Rev. Peacock within ornamental border of good luck symbols. Edge engrailed. Uncirculated, Very Rare, diameter 44mm. 20.00
EICHSTATT, Taler, 1796, Joseph. Bust of the bishop right. Rev. Crowned arms on mantle with inscription surrounding bearing date in chronogram. Struck during French occupation as tribute to Napoleon. Extremely Fine. 4.00
FLORENCE, Scudo, 1774, Peter Leopold. Bust right. Rev. Crowned arms supported by two eagles with Order of Golden Fleece surrounding. Very Fine. 3.00
FLORENCE, Scudo, 1790, Leopold II. Bust right with unicorn below. Rev. Crowned arms separated by two gryphons. Extremely fine, sharp 3.50
LEGHORN, Piastra, 1680, Cosmus III. Crowned bust right. Rev. View of the harbor and lighthouse with many ships. Extremely Fine, scarce 4.50
MALTA, 30 Tari, Emanuel Pinto. St. John standing holding banner. Rev. Crowned arms. Very Fine. 2.50
MILAN, Scudo, 1778, Maria Theresa. Veiled bust right. Rev. Crowned arms of the Duchy. Uncirculated, scarce. 4.00
OETTINGEN, Gulden, 1675, Albert Ernest. Crowned monogram. Rev. Dog to left. Extremely Fine, curious. 6.00
RAGUSA, Scudo, 1747. Bust of the Rector left. Rev. Crowned arms. Desirable Dalmatian coinage. Unusually well struck specimen of good quality silver. Extremely Fine, Rare. 5.00
TRANSYLVANIA, Taler, 1715, Charles VI. Laureated bust right. Rev. Imperial crowned double-headed eagle bearing crowned shield. Extremely Fine, broad piece. 3.50
TRANSYLVANIA, Half Taler, 1716, Charles VI. Laureated bust right with inscription separated by border. Rev. Similar to preceding but with inner border separateing inscription. Very Fine, scarce. 2.50

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MALDIVE ISLANDS SHELL MONEY

One of the most odd and curious monies of the world is the Cowrie Shell money, which is frequently mentioned in travel books. J. Allan, in his article "The Coinage of the Maldive Islands, With Some Notes on the Cowrie and Larin," reprinted from the "Numismatic Chronicle," goes on to say: "The Maldives have been famous from the earliest times for their wealth in cowries, and they appear to have been the sole source of supply of this currency."

There was traffic in cowries between the Maldives, Bombay and Bengal early in the sixteenth century, where they were preferred to copper for small transactions. These items usually bring up to 50c. net each at auction. We offer a specimen for only 5c. to new approval service applicants. Send for your specimen today! Mention your specialties.

WE WANT TO BUY STAMP COLLECTIONS

We are one of the largest CASH buyers of coins in America, as all readers already know. However, few realize that we are one of the largest buyers of POSTAGE STAMPS as well. We know that most coin collectors collect stamps, and if they do not, they usually run across stamp collections from time to time. Here is an opportunity for you to dispose of ANYTHING in the Philatelic line profitably! 24-page booklet of information entitled "Before you Sell" sent free upon request.

HOW TO EARN LIBERAL COMMISSIONS

If you know of a collection for sale, and wish to refer us to the seller, we will pay you a liberal commission of 10% of the purchase price, for the information. This means \$500.00 PROFIT TO YOU on a \$5000 purchase! Get busy today and send some tips. An opportunity for you to make a profit without investing one cent!

ANTI-AXIS COIN COLLECTION

On January 2, 1942, twenty-six nations signed an agreement at Washington, pledging a finish fight against the Axis and banning any separate peace. The signatories to the declaration are as follows:

The United States, Great Britain, Soviet Russia, China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, South Africa and Yugoslavia.

We offer a coin from each of these countries, a total of 26 different, the majority in brilliant uncirculated condition, for \$2.50. Here is an opportunity to acquire the most timely and historical group of coins of the country. Only a few sets available, so hurry!

BID AND ASK QUOTATIONS

Our recent listings under this title have been very popular, and this is possibly due to the incorporation of items that are in greatest demand at the present time. We will purchase any of the coins that you may have available in the condition stipulated at our "bid" price. We will sell any of the items at our "ask" price. We are also interested in purchasing other items in the line of U. S. and foreign coins that are not listed below and suggest that you submit a list of what you may have to offer. All prices are subject to change.

U. S. Proof Sets.		Bid.	Ask.
1936		\$13.50	\$16.50
1937		4.50	7.50
1938		3.25	5.00
1939		3.00	4.00
1940		2.25	3.00
1941		1.50	2.75
1942		1.50	2.25

Miscellaneous.		Bid.	Ask.
1856 F. eagle cent, pr.		\$50.00	\$60.00
1856 F. eagle cent, unc.		42.00	52.00
1856 F. eagle cent fine		35.00	45.00
1915 Pan.-Pac. \$50 round		250.00	290.00
1915 Pan.-Pac. \$50 oct.		200.00	240.00
1915 Pan.-Pac. Com. set		475.00	535.00

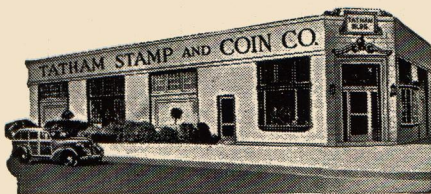
Unc. Commemoratives.		Bid.	Ask.
1915 Pan.-Pac.		\$ 7.50	\$ 9.50
1921 Missouri		8.00	11.00
1921 Missouri 2*4		15.00	17.75
1922 Grant *		30.00	34.00
1928 Hawaii		7.00	9.00
1935/34 Rare Boones S&D		20.00	27.50
1936 Cincinnati PD&S		11.00	14.50
1937 Boone S&D		15.00	18.50
1938 Boone PD&S		13.00	18.00
1938 Texas PD&S		8.00	10.00
1939 Arkansas PD&S		16.00	18.00
1939 Oregon PD&S		10.00	13.00
Comp. set 111 pieces		265.00	325.00
Comp. set Com. gold \$1 & \$2½		65.00	85.00

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1892 COLUMBIAN	\$.85	1935 SAN DIEGO	\$ 1.25
1893 COLUMBIAN75	1935 OLD SPANISH TRAIL	4.25
1893 ISABELLA \$¾	2.00	1935 TEXAS	1.00
1900 LAFAYETTE \$1	4.00	1935 TEXAS, D & S	2.00
1915 PAN-PACIFIC	9.00	1936 RHODE ISLAND	1.20
1918 LINCOLN	1.00	1936 RHODE ISLAND, D & S	2.80
1920 MAINE	2.50	1936 ARKANSAS	1.60
1920 PILGRIM	1.00	1936 ARKANSAS, D & S	2.70
1921 PILGRIM	4.00	1936 ARKANSAS, ROBINSON ..	1.25
1921 MISSOURI }		1936 TEXAS	1.20
1921 MISSOURI 2*4 } Set	18.50	1936 TEXAS, D & S	2.55
1921 ALABAMA	3.00	1936 BOONE	1.15
1921 ALABAMA 2x2	8.00	1936 BOONE, D & S	6.00
1922 GRANT	1.25	1936 CINCINNATI, P, D & S Set	15.00
1922 GRANT "STAR"	33.50	1936 CLEVELAND .....	.90
1923 MONROE	1.15	1936 OREGON TRAIL	1.10
1924 HUGUENOT	1.70	1936 OREGON TRAIL, S	4.00
1925 LEXINGTON	1.25	1936 LYNCHBURG	2.00
1925 STONE MOUNTAIN .....	.85	1936 LONG ISLAND	1.10
1925 CALIFORNIA	1.75	1936 COLUMBIA, S. C., P D & S	5.50
1925 VANCOUVER	5.00	1936 WISCONSIN	1.10
1925 NORSE, THIN	2.25	1936 YORK COUNTY	1.25
1925 NORSE, THICK	1.25	1936 ELGIN	1.40
1926 SESQUI	1.25	1936 BRIDGEPORT	1.50
1926 OREGON	1.10	1936 ALBANY	1.40
1926 OREGON, S	1.15	1936 SAN FRANCISCO BRIDGE	1.50
1927 BENNINGTON	2.00	1936 NORFOLK	1.50
1928 HAWAII	9.50	1936 SAN DIEGO, D	1.35
1928 OREGON	2.50	1936 SWEDISH DELAWARE	1.50
1933 OREGON, D	4.50	1936 GETTYSBURG, P	2.00
1934 OREGON, D	2.50	1937 SIR WALTER RALEIGH	2.00
1934 MARYLAND	1.10	1937 OREGON TRAIL, D	1.10
1934 TEXAS	1.00	1937 BOONE, P, D & S	22.00
1934 BOONE	1.50	1937 ARKANSAS, P, D & S	12.00
1935 BOONE	1.10	1937 ANTIETAM	2.00
1935 BOONE, D & S	6.00	1937 TEXAS, P, D & S	3.75
1935 BOONE, SMALL 1934	1.25	1938 ARKANSAS, P, D & S	8.50
1935 BOONE, D. SM. 1934 }		1938 NEW ROCHELLE	1.75
1935 BOONE, S. SM. 1934 } Set	26.50	1938 BOONE, P, D & S	22.50
1935 CONNECTICUT	2.25	1938 TEXAS, P, D & S	12.00
1935 ARKANSAS	1.25	1938 OREGON, P, D & S	5.00
1935 ARKANSAS, D & S	5.50	1939 ARKANSAS, P, D & S	22.50
1935 HUDSON	5.00	1939 OREGON TRAIL, P, D & S	15.00

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD COINS.

1903 JEFFERSON	\$ 5.15	1917 McKINLEY	\$ 6.50
1903 McKINLEY	4.95	1922 GRANT	9.40
1904 LEWIS & CLARK	14.85	1922 GRANT "STAR"	6.25
1905 LEWIS & CLARK	13.95	1926 \$2.50 SESQUI	5.25
1915 PAN-PACIFIC	3.95	1915 PAN-PACIFIC \$2.50	16.50
1916 McKINLEY	4.15		

PAN-PAC. Set of 4 gold, 1 silver, Easel, Frame\$610.00

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1885 NICKEL, brilliant proof	\$12.50
1926 NICKEL, brilliant uncirculated, catalogs \$1.50, net75
1927 NICKEL, brilliant uncirculated, catalogs \$1.00, net .....	.50
1935-D NICKEL, brilliant uncirculated, catalogs 40c, net .....	.25
1873 THREE-CENT SILVER, brilliant proof	6.50

SILVER DOLLARS BRILLIANT UNCIRCULATED

Your choice \$2.50 each, or 5 for \$10.

1880-S, 1881-S, 1882-CC, 1884-O, 1884-CC, 1890-S, 1891-CC, 1899-S,
1921-S, 1923-D, 1926-S.

SPECIAL

1888-S Silver Dollar, Brilliant Uncirculated, Catalogs \$20, net .. \$ 9.75
1889-S Silver Dollar, Brilliant Uncirculated, Catalogs \$30, net .. 12.50

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SMALL CENTS.

1856 Flying Eagle	Proof.	\$75.00
1857 Flying Eagle	Uncirculated	\$2.00
1859 Indian Head	Uncirculated	2.00
1861 Indian Head	Uncirculated	3.75
1862-63 Indian Head	Uncirculated	.60
1864 C.-N. Indian Head	Uncirculated	1.00
1864 Bronze, "L" on ribbon	Uncirculated	15.00
1866-67	Uncirculated	4.00
1868	Uncirculated	3.50
1870	—	—
1871	Uncirculated	5.00
1872	—	—
1873-74	Uncirculated	2.50
1875	Uncirculated	2.50
1876	Uncirculated	3.00
1877	Uncirculated	15.00
1878	—	—
1908-S Brill. uncirculated	Proof.	5.00
1909-S Brill. uncirculated	Proof.	2.50
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Same.	HAIKU. Copper Token Rial (or 12½ Cents) 1882. V. F.	3.00
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SLOVAKIA.	Silver 20 Korun, 1939. Bust of Tiso. Nickel 5 Korun, 1939. Bust of Hlinka, Rx. Arms. Copper 20 Halerov, 1940. Nitra. 10 Halerov 1939, Bratislava, Rx. Arms. 4 pcs. Few issued, hard to match, if at all. Nearly unc.	35.00
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RUMANIA.	Carol II. Silver 250 Lei, 1939. Last issue. Unc.	4.00
Mihal I.	Under Nazi Control. Brass 1 Leu, 1940. Crown. Rx. Corn. Unc.	3.00
JUGOSLAVIA.	Peter II. Silver 50. 20 Dinara, 1938. Head. Rx. Arms. Brass 2, 1 Dinar, 50 Para, 1938. Value. Rx. Crown. 5 pcs. Unc.	12.00
BULGARIA.	Boris III. Brass 50 Stottinki 1937. Unc.	1.00
DANZIG.	Silver 1 and ½ Florin, Nickel 10 and 5 Pfennig 1923. 4 pcs. Brilliant proof	5.00
EIRE.	Halfcrown, Florin, Shilling, Halfpenny, Farthing 1939. 5 pcs. Unc.	4.50
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	Silver 5 Mark 1936. Head of Hindenburg. Rx. Eagle. V. F.	3.75
	Silver 2 Mark 1939. Head of Hindenburg. Rx. Swastika. V. F.	2.50
INDIA.	George VI. 1, ¼, 1/6 Anna 1939. 3 pcs. Ex. f.	1.75
MEXICO.	50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1 Centavo 1939/41. 6 pcs. Ex. f. to Unc.	1.50
NICARAGUA.	Nickel 50, 25, 10 Centavos 1939. 3 pcs. Unc.	1.75
ARGENTINA.	Nickel 50 Centavos 1941. Unc. 1.00, 5, 2, 1 Centavo 1940. 3 pcs. Unc.	.75
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.	Proof set 1903 of Peso, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1, ½ Centavo. 6 pcs. Brilliant	5.00
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For many years we have kept auction records of United States Gold Coins, and a review of the sales from the Parmelee of 1890 to the Dunham of 1941 will show an increase in values, with few exceptions, the most noted decline being 1930 to 1933 inclusive. Rare Gold continued to advance during the last World War, and I can see no reason why it will not during the present emergency. While it is true we have many responsibilities and obligations we never had before, and winning the war is the important job at hand, it is also true that many collectors have a steady job that were not gainfully employed during a great part of the time 1930 to 1935. This will offset the number that have quit collecting as a result of the war.

Spink & Son reduced their adv. in The Numismatist during the first World War, and they have not in the present one, though you will admit England has suffered much worse than before. It seems to me that if they can carry on, the Dealers and Collectors in the Good Old U. S. A. could do likewise without complaining. This is in reply to the editorial in the January issue of The Numismatist and is only one person's opinion. What is yours?

R. GREEN

1340 Bryn Mawr Ave., Chicago., Ill.

COINS OF RUSSIA

Partly from the Collection of Subise-Bisier and Duplicates of Ermitage.

Peter the Great.	Rouble 1721.	VF.	\$5.00.	Rouble 1723.	F	.....	\$3.00		
1/2 Rouble 1705.	EF.	\$7.00.	1/2 Rouble 1706.	F.	\$5.00.	1/2 Rouble 1720.	VF.	4.00		
1/2 Rouble 1721.	VF.	\$5.00.	1/2 Rouble 1723.	2 types.	F.	\$2.00.	VF.	3.00		
1/4 Rouble 1704.	F.	\$4.00.	1/4 Rouble 1705.	VF	.....	.....	.....	5.00	
Catherine I.	1/2 Rouble 1726.	G.	\$1.00.	1/2 Rouble 1727.	VG.	.....	.....	2.00	
Peter II.	Rouble 1727.	VF.	\$3.00.	Rouble 1728.	VG.	\$2.25.	EF.	4.00		
Anne.	Rouble 1732.	VF.	\$3.50.	Rouble 1734.	1739.	F.	each	2.50		
1/2 Rouble 1731.	F.	\$2.00.	1/2 Rouble 1733.	VF.	\$3.00.	10 Kopeck 1731.	VF.	1.25		
Ivan III.	Petersburg.	Rouble 1741.	VF.	\$11.00.	EF.	.....	.....	17.50	
Elizabeth.	Petersburg.	Rouble 1742.	1746.	1749.	VF.	each	.....	4.00	
Moscow.	Rouble 1745.	1753.	VF.	each	\$3.50.	Petersburg.	Rouble 1750.	F.	2.00	
Moscow.	1/2 Rouble 1742.	F.	\$3.00.	1/2 Rouble 1747.	G.	.....	.....	1.50	
Petersburg.	1/2 Rouble 1753.	F.	\$2.50.	Moscow.	1/4 Rouble 1752.	VF.	.....	1.25	
Peter III.	Petersburg & Moscow.	Rouble 1762.	F.	each	.....	.....	.....	4.50	
Moscow.	Rouble 1762.	VG.	\$3.00.	Petersburg.	1/2 Rouble 1762.	F.	.....	2.00	
Catherine II.	Moscow.	Rouble 1763.	F.	\$2.00.	Petersburg.	Rouble 1773	VF.	3.00		
Petersburg.	Rouble 1774.	VG.	\$1.00.	F.	\$2.00.	Rouble 1776.	F.	\$1.50.	VF.	3.50
Petersburg.	Rouble 1782.	VF.	\$3.50.	Rouble 1786.	EF.	.....	.....	5.00	
Moscow.	1/2 Rouble 1762.	F.	\$1.25.	Petersburg.	1/2 Rouble 1765	VF.	\$2.00.	.....	1.25
1778.	F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.25
Petersburg.	25 Kopecks 1783.	VF.	\$1.25.	20 Kopecks 1766.	1772.	VF.	each	.....	.50
15 Kopecks 1785.	VF.	.50	Siberia.	10, 5, 2, 1, 1/2, 1/4 Kopeck 1769-79.	Set	.....	.....	.....	3.50
Paul I.	Moscow.	Heavy Bank Rouble 1796.	Scratch.	VF.	\$4.00.	EF.	\$7.00.	.....	8.50
UNC.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.50
Heavy Rouble 1797.	VF.	\$4.00.	EF.	\$5.00.	Light Rouble 1798.	1799.	F.	ea.	2.00	
1/2 Rouble 1798.	VF.	\$2.00.	EF.	\$2.25.	1/2 Rouble 1801.	F.	.....	.....	1.50
25 Kopecks 1798.	VF.	\$1.50.	10, 5 Kopecks 1798.	F.	each	.....	.....	.....	.25
Alexander I.	Petersburg.	Rouble 1802.	1804.	VF.	each	\$3.00.	1805.	F.	2.00	
Rouble 1810.	1823.	F.	each	\$1.50.	Rouble 1817.	VG.	\$1.00.	1/2 Rouble 1812	.50	
Nicholas I.	Rouble 1834.	Alexander Column.	EF.	\$2.00.	1839.	Borodino.	VF.	2.00		
Rouble 1831.	VF.	\$1.25.	Rouble 1834.	1846.	1848.	F.	each	.75.	1851 EF.	1.50
1/2 Rouble 1845.	1854.	VF.	each	.50.	25 Kopecks 1850.	54; 20 Kop.	1826 F.	ea.	.25	
Alexander II.	Rouble 1859.	Nicholas Monument.	VF.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75
Rouble 1877.	VF.	\$1.50.	25 Kopecks 1855.	1857.	1859.	1860.	VF.	each	.25	
Alexander III.	Coronation Rouble 1883.	EF.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75
Rouble 1886.	VF.	\$1.50.	25 Kopecks 1894.	VF.25	
Nicholas II.	Coronation Rouble 1896.	VF.	1.75	
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Rouble 1913.	3rd Centenary of Romanoff rule.	EF.	2.00	
Rouble 1914.	2nd Centennial of Battle of Gangut.	EF.	27.50	
Rouble 1897.	1912.	EF.	each	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75
1/2 Rouble 1896.	1900.	1907.	1912.	1913.	VF.	each	.75.	25 Kop.	1896	.50
U. S. S. R.	Rouble 1921.	EF.	\$3.00.	1/2 Rouble 1921.	EF.	.....	.....	.....	1.25
Rouble 1924.	(2 workers).	EF.	\$2.50.	1/2 Rouble 1925.	EF.	1.00	

MODERN ISSUES

SPECIAL. GREECE.	100 Drachmai 1935.	Brilliant proof	7.50
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ENGLISH CROWNS

Elizabeth.	Crown 1601.	EF.						30.00
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James II.	Crown 1687.	UNC.						6.00
William & Mary.	Crown 1692.	VF.						12.50
William III.	Crown 1695.	UNC.	\$6.50.	Crown 1696.	EF.	\$5.50.	1700 UNC.	7.50
ANNE. VIGO	Crown 1703.	VF.						8.00
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	Crown 1746.	plain in the angles.	Pattern.	UNC.				14.00
George III.	Pistrucci Crown 1818.	1819.	EF.	each				3.50
	Pistrucci Crown 1818.	Edge LIX.	Beautiful patina.	EF.				3.75
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- 3 **SWEDEN. Gustav IV Adolf** 1792-1809. Ducat 1809. Bust in armor right. Rx. Crowned Svea shield. Oldenbourg 3188. Die break, otherwise very fine10.00
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- 8 **BAVARIA. Louis I** 1825-1848. Inngold Ducat 1830. Head right. Rx. Rivergod. Wittelsbach 2711. Rudolph 308. Extra fine20.00
- 9 **Louis II** 1864-1886. 20 Mark 1872. Head right, D below. Rx. Imperial eagle. Rossberg 8. Extr. fine12.00
- 10 **SAXONY-WEIMAR-EISENACH. Ernest August Constantin** 1756-1758. Ducat 1756 commemorating the beginning of his reign. Bust right. Rx. View of Eisenach with the Wartburg when Martin Luther took refuge. Dassdorf 2235. Soothe 1107. Very fine22.50
- 11 **KOEHL, HUHNEFELD & FITZMAURICE**, aviators. Gold Medal 1928 commemorating their flight from Europe to the U. S. A. on the plane "Bremen." The plane over the ocean. Rx. Names in oakwreath. 34mm. 23 gr. Proof50.00

Coins and Medals struck in silver or bronze.

- 12 **SWEDEN. Gustav V.** Two Kronor 1938 commemorating the third centenary of Swedish settlement in Delaware. Head left. Rx. Ship. Unc.75
- 13 **BELGIUM. Leopold II** 1865-1910. Bronze Medal 1876 (by Ch. Wiener) for admission to the exhibition & congress for hygiene & life-saving. Head of the king to left. Rx. DR. OLDENDORF engraved within laurel & oakwreath. Brettauer 4295. Storer 4790. 60mm. Very fine6.00
- 14 **LYON.** Silver Medal without date (by J. Dantzell) issued by the general administration of civil hospitals. Conjoined busts of Childebert and Ultrogote to right. Rx. Arms between ribbons. Storer 5107. Brettauer 2919. 35mm. 16gr. Extr. fine4.50
- 15 **BERN.** Silver School Medal without date. Crowned arms. Rx. Beehive. Haller 891. Wunderly 1398. 34mm. 14gr. Very fine1.50
- 16 **GREECE. George II.** 100 Drachmae 1935 commemorating the restoration of the monarchy. Bust left. Rx. Crowned coat of arms. Issue limited to 2000 pieces. Proof7.50
- 17 **BAVARIA. Charles Theodor** 1743-1799. Silver Premium Medal without date (by Schaeffer) issued by the German Society at Mannheim established in 1755. Bust right. Rx. Inscription. Wittelsbach 2321. 52mm. 58gr. Very fine18.00
- 18 **Louis I** 1825-1848. Double Taler 1842 commemorating the erection of the Walhalla near Ratisbon. Head right. Rx. The building. Schwalbach 27. Very fine3.00
- 19 Double Taler 1843 commemorating the centenary of the foundation of the university of Erlangen. Head right. Rx. Monument of the Margrave. Schwalbach 29. Proof5.50
- 20 **BRANDENBURG-PRUSSIA. Frederic II** 1740-1786. Silver Medal 1741 (by Barblez) commemorating the homage at Breslau. Bust right. Rx. Silesia kneeling presenting crown to Borussia. Friedensburg & Seger 4251. 32mm. 18gr. Very fine1.50
- 21 Silver Medal without date commemorating the victories in 1757 & 1758. Bust laureate right. Rx. Twelve sheaves under starred sky. Fr. & S. 4395. Ampach 11450. Fromery 71. 49mm. 40gr. Very fine12.00
- 22 **CURTISS, Glen H.** Bronze Plaque 1915. Curtiss Marine Flying Trophy won by the Aeronautical Society of California by Pilot Oscar A. Brindley. Airplane over globe supported by Neptun & Icarus. 60:97mm. Very fine8.00
- 23 **GUYOT, Henri Daniel** (1753-1828). founder of the asylum for deaf persons at Groningen. Bronze Medal 1840 (by D. van der Kellen) commemorating the 50th anniversary of the institute. Bust left. Rx. Inscription. Storer 1419. Brettauer 4808. 42mm. Very fine3.50
- 24 **LINDBERGH, Charles A.** Bronze Medal 1927 (by Prud'homme) commemorating the first New York-Paris flight. Bust right. Rx. Map of the flight. 68mm. Extr. fine5.00

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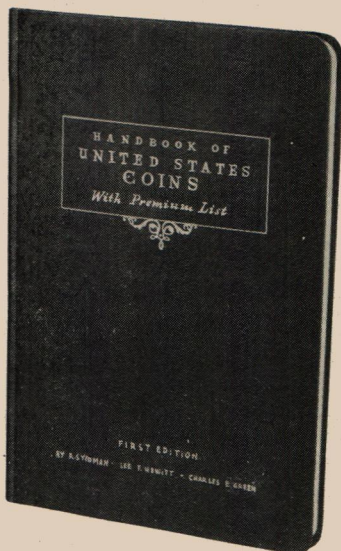
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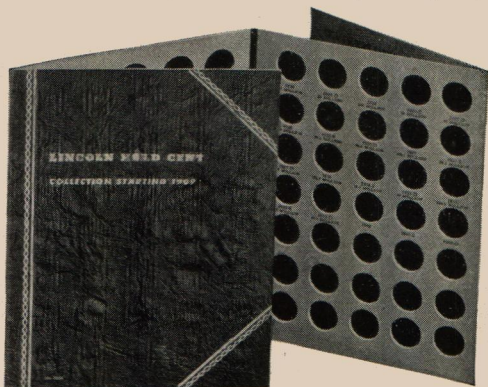
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 5. **GREAT BRITAIN**, pattern ½ farthing 1887 struck in gold. Young crowned bust of Victoria. Rev. JUBILEE MODEL HALF FARTHING and St. George and dragon. Very rare. Perfect brilliant proof 22.50
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 17. **HANOVER**, ½ krone 1864. Head of George V. Rev. As above. Unc. 19.50
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 19. ½ krone 1868. Head of Wilhelm I. Brilliant Unc. 19.50

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	Per roll.	Each.
1937-S	\$1.25	.04
1938-D85	.03
1940-S, 1940-D80	.03
1941-S, 1941-D75	.03
1935-P, D, 1936-D04	
1937-P, D, 1938, 1939-P, D, S . . . . .		.03

UNCIRCULATED NICKELS

	Per roll.	Each.
1931-S	\$10.00	.30
1937-D, 1937-S	3.00	.10
1938-D Buffalo	2.80	.08
1938-D Jefferson	2.90	.08
1940-D	2.85	.08
1941-S, 1941-D	2.65	.08
1927, 1928-D . . . . .	.35	
1938, 1938-S, 1939-D . . . . .	.10	
1940, 1940-S . . . . .	.08	

UNCIRCULATED DIMES

	Roll.	Each.
1940-D, 1941-D	6.25	.15
1916 Mercury . . . . .		.40
1929-D, 1931-D . . . . .		.35
1935-D, S, 1936-D, S . . . . .		.20
1937-D, 1939-D, S, 1940-S . . . . .		.15

UNCIRCULATED QUARTERS

	Roll.	Each.
1926-D, 1928-D	\$19.00	.65
1934-D, 1935-S, 1936-D, S . . . . .		.55
1937-D, S, 1939-S, 1940-P, D, S . . . . .		.50
1941-D, 1941-S . . . . .		.45

UNCIRCULATED HALF DOLLARS

1934-D, 1935-D, 1936-D . . . . .	.80
1937-D, 1937-S . . . . .	.75

UNCIRCULATED DOLLARS

1926-D	1.35
------------------	------

UNCIRCULATED COMMEMORATIVES

1935 Boone	1.00
1937-D Oregon Trail	1.00
1936 Cleveland95
1936 Arkansas-Robinson	1.20
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CIRCULATED CENTS

	Each.
1914-D Good 55c. V. G.70
1922-D Good 5c. Fair 2c. V. G.08
1924-D Good 10c. V. G.15
1931-S Fine to Very Fine . . . . .	.15
1909 Plain or VDB, V. G. . . . .	.03
1910-S, '11-S, '12-S, '13-S Very Good04
1915-P, S, D, '21-S, '23-S, '24-S V. G.04
1926-S, 1932, 1933, 1931-D Very Good04

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20 different dates of my selection, Good to V. G.50
100 G. to F., many dates	1.50

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8 different dates, G. to V. G.	1.00
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THREE-CENT NICKELS

1865, 1866, Very Good10
1867, 1868, 1873, 1881, V. G. to Fine15

THREE-CENT SILVER

1852, 1853, 1859, 1861, F.20
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1833, 1834, 1835, 1826, 1828, 1851, 1853, 1855, Fine40
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A. N. A.—Dallas Coin Club

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HALF DOLLARS

Date	Catalog Value	Our Price
1817	\$1.50	\$.90
1818 over 17	1.25	.85
1818	1.25	.85
1819 over 18	1.50	1.15
1819	1.25	.80
1821	1.25	.80
1822	1.25	.80
1823 Large 50c	1.25	.85
1823 Small 50c	1.25	.85
1824 overdates	1.50	1.10
1825	1.25	.85
1826 Large 50c	1.25	.85
1826 Small 50c	1.25	.85
1827 Curled 2	2.50	1.25
1827 Square base 2	1.25	.85
1828 Curled 2	2.00	1.20
1828 Square base 2	2.00	1.20
1829	1.25	.80
1830 Large O	2.00	1.25
1830 Small O	1.00	.75
1831	1.00	.75
1832 Large letters	3.50	2.25
1832 Small letters	1.25	.75
1833	1.25	.75
1834 Large date	1.25	.75
1834 Small date	1.25	.75
1835	1.25	.75
1836 Lettered edge	1.25	.85
1853	2.00	1.10
1853 O	3.50	1.95
1854	1.25	.75
1854 O	1.00	.70
1855	2.50	1.65
1855 O	1.00	.70
1856	1.50	1.10
1856 O Reengraved date	2.00	.95
1857	2.50	1.65
1857 O	1.50	1.15
1858	1.50	.75
1858 O	1.50	.75
1859 O	1.50	.85
1860 O	1.50	.85
1861	1.50	.85
1861 O	1.50	.85

QUARTERS

1853 . . . . .	.50	.35
1853 O	1.50	.85
1854 . . . . .	.50	.35
1854 O	1.25	.85
1855 . . . . .	.75	.50
1856 . . . . .	.75	.50
1856 O	1.00	.60
1857 . . . . .	.75	.50
1857 O	1.25	.90
1858	1.00	.60
1858 O	1.50	.95
1859	1.00	.60
1859 O	1.50	.85
1860 O	1.00	.60
1861	1.00	.60

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LINCOLNS

	V. G.	F.
1909-S	*.15	.20
1910-S	*.04	.05
1911-S	*.05	.07
1912-S	*.05	.07
1913-S04	.05
1914-S05	.07
1914-D . . . . .	.65	
1915-S . . . . .	.04	.05
1922-D . . . . .	.05	.10
1922-P	1.00	
1924-S . . . . .	.04	.05
1926-S . . . . .	.05	.08
1931-S . . . . .	.15	.20
1931-D . . . . .	.05	.08
1909-S VDB Unc.		\$2.50
1909-S VDB Ex. Fine		\$2.00
All other dates Fine to V. Fine, ea. . . . .		.05

BUFFALO NICKELS

	V. G.	F.	V. F.
1913-P-1 . . . . .	.15	.25	.30
1913-S-1 . . . . .	.20	.30	.50
1913-D-1 . . . . .	.20	.30	.50
1913-P-2 . . . . .	.20	.30	.50
1913 S-2 . . . . .	.60	1.00	
1913-D-2 . . . . .	.50	.85	1.50
1914-P . . . . .	.20	.30	.50
1914-S . . . . .	.25	.35	.60
1914-D . . . . .	.35	.50	.85
1915-P . . . . .	.25	.35	.50
1915-S . . . . .	.25	.35	.50
1915-D . . . . .	.35	.50	1.00
1916-P . . . . .	.20	.30	.50
1916-S . . . . .	.25	.40	.60
1916-D . . . . .	.30	.45	.75
1917-P . . . . .	.20	.30	.50
1917-S . . . . .	.25	.40	.60
1917-D . . . . .	.25	.40	.60
1917-D Uncirculated			\$3.25

LIBERTY NICKELS

	G.	V. G.
'83 with "Cents", '84, '87, '88, 12-D, 1885 . . . . .	.15	.25
1886 . . . . .	.85	1.15
1912-S . . . . .	.45	.65
1889 to 1903, G. to V. G. . . . .		.10
Rest Fine to Very Fine . . . . .		.10

DIMES

	G.	V. G.
'92-S, '01-S, '03-S, '04-S . . . . .	.50	.70
'92-O, '93-POS, '98-O to '09-O . . . . .	.20	.30
'94-O, '95, '96-S, '97-O	1.15	1.65
'94, '96, '95-S, '13-S, '05 (sm. o) . . . . .	.30	.45
'97-S, '98-S, '99-S, '00-SO, '02-S . . . . .	.25	.35
'09-SD, '10-S, '12-S, '14-S, '15-S . . . . .	.20	.30
Rest (No 1895-O) . . . . .	.15	.20
Any Mercury Dime except '16-D, G-Fine . . . . .		.15

QUARTERS GOOD TO V. GOOD

	P.	S.	D.
1917 Type 1 . . . . .	.40	.50	.60
1917 Type 2 . . . . .	.60	.75	.85
1818 . . . . .	.45	.60	.60
1919 . . . . .	.60	.95	.80
1920 . . . . .	.45	.95	.95
1923 . . . . .	.50	1.75	.50
1924 . . . . .	.40	.65	.45
1925-6 . . . . .	.35	.45	.45
1927 . . . . .	.35	.60	
1921 Fair .95, Good			\$1.35
1932-D or S Fine, ea. .55 VG. . . . .			.45

MORGAN QUARTERS

'96-S Fair \$1.05. Good \$2.25.	
'13-S Fair \$1.50. Good \$2.75.	
Rest: Good .40; V. Good .65; Fine \$1.25	

'08-S Cents, good .45; 9 copper-nickels, '57 to '64, good \$1.75; '31-D Dimes, unc. .50; '41-S Cents, Nickels, Dimes, Quarters, Halves, BY THE ROLL, 25% over face, postage extra.

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50 Morgan Quarters, all different, all good or better, 50 pcs., mounted on board, \$16.75.

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Complete set Quarters, 1917 to 1930, inc., '19-P-S-D, '21, '23-S, 17-P-S-D, Type 2, all good or better, '27 to '30 v. g., some fine, a few sets only at this price. 37 pcs., mounted on board, \$14.80.

50 Different Dollars, 1878 to '21-S, all good or better; a real buy at this price and something to give you a lot of pleasure. Only \$60.00 for the lot, delivered.

18 Peace Dollars, all different inc. 26-S uncirculated, all v. g. or better, \$22.50 delivered.

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F. N. BEBOUT

1233 State St., Santa Barbara, Calif.

U. S. 3c. Nickels—1865 Unc. brilliant 40c. V. fine 15c.

1866 Unc. br. 45c. Fine 15c.

1867, 1868 Unc. br., each 60c. 1867 abt. unc. 25c. V. fine 15c.

1868 Fine 15c.

1869 Unc. br. 95c. About Unc. 40c.

1870 Unc. br. \$1.00. About Unc. 40c. V. fine 20c.

1871 Brilliant Proof \$3.25. About Unc. 50c. Fine 25c.

1872 Br. Proof \$2.10. Unc. br. \$1.25. About Unc. 50c.

1873 Br. Proof \$1.85. Ex. fine 25c. Fine, sharp 15c.

1874 Br. Proof \$3.85. Unc. br. \$1.75. 1875 Unc., v. brilliant \$1.85.

1876 Br. Proof \$4.25.

1879 Br. Proof \$1.50. 1880 Br. Proof \$1.40.

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U. S. 5c. Nickels—1882-83 Shield, Unc. br., each 65c.

U. S. Cents—1859 Unc. br. \$1.85. Abt. Unc., sharp 85c.

1860 about Unc., sharp 85c. V. fine, sharp 35c.

1862 Unc. br. 60c.

1908-S Unc. red \$2.25.

1909 Last year, Unc. bright red 35c.

1929-D Unc. br. red 50c. Ex. fine, v. sharp 15c.

1929-S Unc. red 15c.

1930-P Unc. br. red 10c. 1932-P Unc. br. 25c.

1933-P Unc. br., V. scarce 35c.

1933-D Unc. br. 15c.

1934-P-D Unc., the pair 15c.

1935-36-D Unc., each 10c.

1940-D Unc. Roll of 50, 80c. 1941-D Roll of 50 75c.

U. S. 2c Bronze—1864-65 Unc. br. each 50c. Ex. fine, sharp 15c.

1867 Unc. V. brilliant, prooflike \$1.35. Unc., part red \$1.00.

U. S. 5c Nickels—1931-S Unc. bright 35c. Abt. Unc., sharp 15c.

1934-35-D, 1935-S Unc., each 25c.

1936-37-S-D Unc., each 15c.

1938-D Buffaloes, last Year, Unc., getting scarce 15c.

1940-S-D Unc., each 10c.

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Postage and insurance extra on orders under \$5.00. Net cash in advance. No approvals. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded.

FRED GREENCLAY, 1626 Washington St., Denver, Colo.

1814 Plain 4, v. good 60c.

1825 Ex. fine \$2.00. V. good 30c. 1826 Abt. V. fine \$1.25. V. good 30c.

1827 Ex. fine \$2.00. Fine 50c. V. good 25c.

1829 Large letters, Ex. fine \$2.00. Fine 50c.

1830 Large letters, Ex. fine \$2.00. Fine 50c.

1845 About Unc. \$1.00. V. fine 40c. Fine 25c.

1846 small date, about Unc. V. sharp \$1.50. Ex. fine 60c. Fine 25c.

1847 Abt. Unc., sharp \$1.00. V. fine 40c. Abt. fine 25c.

1848 Abt. Unc., V. sharp \$1.00. V. fine 40c.

1846 Tall date, abt. Unc., tiny nick on obverse and reverse edge 75c. V. fine 40c.

1839 Silly Head, Ex. fine, v. scarce \$1.25.

1817 15 stars, good 40c.

1850-53 Abt. Unc., sharp, each 45c.

U. S. 5c. Nickels—1919-23-24-25-S, 1924, 1917, 1927-D Fine, each 15c.

U. S. ½ Dimes—1830 Unc. V. sharp \$1.25. Fine 35c.

1833 Unc., v. sharp, 85c. Ex. fine, sharp 45c.

1832 About Unc. 40c. Fine 30c.

California Gold ¼ Dollars—1880 Octagon, Indian Head, Tiny hole above head, otherwise Br. proof 75c.

U. S. ½ Dimes—1854, 1861, 1862 and 1871, Unc., each 50c. 1850 Fine 25c.

1854-56-57 V. fine, each 25c.

U. S. ½ Cent—1828 Unc., olive 85c.

1835 Unc., olive 80c. About Unc. 40c.

U. S. Hard Time Token—Low No. 8, running hog, Unc., olive 40c. Unc. scarce, red 65c.

Conn. Cents according to Miller.

1787 Miller 43-33 L. L. 2 (R. 4) V. good \$1.00.

1787 Miller 32-8 Z. 13 (R. 4) about fine \$1.50.

1787 Miller 32-2 A-3 (C), cracked planchet, v. good \$1.25.

Mass. Cent—1787-1788 V. good, each 85c.

1788 About good 60c.

Virginia ½ Penny—1773, fair 10c.

New Jersey Cent, 1787, large planchet, attempt at puncture on obverse, V. good 40c. 1788 small planchet, V. good 65c.

Wood's ½ Penny, 1723—About fine 40c.

U. S. Dime, 1862, S Mint, abt. Unc., sharp, rare \$3.50.

Postage and insurance extra on orders under \$5.00. Net cash in advance.

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We do not carry all of the U. S. Series of coins, but do have several thousands in uncirculated and circulated in Flying Eagles, Indian Heads, Lincolns, Large Cents, Half Cents, Nickels, Dimes, Quarters, Halves and Dollars, also some Paper Currency. Would be glad to quote you prices on any coins that we have if you would send your want list. We buy and sell.

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Rare Items Seldom Offered

* Complete set Small Cents, 1857 to 1909, including Flying Eagles and all Indians. All brilliant proof condition except 1864 "L" and 1908-S, 1909-S, which are brilliant uncirculated. Wonderful opportunity to acquire "show-piece" set cataloguing \$307.50 and worth \$275.00. First check for \$230.00 takes it. Refund immediately if not entirely pleased.

* Very rare 1842-O Half Dollar, small date, fine to very fine. Will sell on March 20th to highest bid received.

PAUL SLOSSON'S COIN SHOP

250 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—INDIAN HEAD AND BUFFALO NICKELS

	V. G.	Fine.	V. F. to Ex. F.	Br. Unc.	Br. Proof.
1913-P Type I	.10	.15	.25	.50	—
1913-S Type I	.25	.50	1.50	3.00	—
1913-D Type I	.25	.50	.85	2.00	—
1913-P Type II	.20	.35	.50	1.00	2.00
1913-S Type II	1.00	2.00	3.50	—	—
1913-D Type II	.75	1.25	2.00	—	—
1914-P	.15	.35	.50	1.25	3.50
1914-S	.25	.50	1.25	—	—
1914-D	.50	1.25	2.00	—	—
1915-P	.15	.30	.50	1.50	3.00
1915-S or D	.25	.50	1.25	—	—
1916-17-P	—	.15	.30	.75	5.00
1916-S	.20	.50	1.00	2.00	—
1916-D	.15	.30	.65	—	—
1917-S or D	.25	.50	1.25	—	—
1918-P	—	.15	.30	1.50	—
1918-S	.20	.50	1.00	—	—
1918-D	.35	.75	1.25	—	—
1919-P or 20-P	—	.15	.30	1.00	—
1919-S or D	.20	.50	1.00	—	—
1920-S or D	.15	.35	1.00	—	—
1921-P	—	.15	.30	1.25	—
1921-S or 24-S	.25	.50	1.00	—	—
1923-24-25-P	—	.10	.25	1.00	—
1923-S	.15	.35	.75	—	—
1924-D	.15	.30	.50	—	—
1925-S	.15	.35	.75	4.50	—
1925-D	.25	.50	1.00	2.50	—
1926-27-P	—	.10	.25	1.00	—
1926-S	.25	.50	1.50	—	—
1926-D-27-S	.20	.40	1.00	—	—
1927-D	.15	.25	.50	2.00	—
1928-P	—	.10	.20	.50	—
1928-S	—	.20	.35	1.50	—
1928-D, 1930-P	—	.10	.20	.35	—
1929-P, 1934-P, D, 1935-P	—	—	—	.25	—
1929-S, 1930-S	—	.10	.20	.50	—
1931-S	—	—	.20	.35	—
1935-S or D, 1929-D	—	—	—	.35	—
1936 to 1941, All mints	—	—	—	.15	—
1926-D, perfect, no mint mark blob, scarce	—	—	—	1.50	—

Your want list solicited on all U. S. Coins. A large stock on hand of all denominations and in all conditions. Postage and insurance extra on all orders under \$5.00.

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QUARTERS—BR. UNC.

1917-P I	\$ 1.40
1917-S I, 1918-S, ea.	7.25
1917-D II	10.50
1920	3.35
1892-'99-'03, ea.	1.75
1909-D	1.50
1913-D	6.25
1914-P, \$2.25. 1914-D	3.75
1915-D	2.50
1916-D	1.50
1925	1.50
1926-D, '28-D, ea.	.65
1927-P, \$2.50. 1928-D	2.00
1928-S	1.00
1929-S, 1930, ea.	1.25
1926-P Dollar, Br. Unc.	1.65

Postage and ins. extra under \$4.00.

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"The Golden Rule House"

30 Florence St., Brockton, Mass.

To the Highest Bidder—Bid by Piece.

1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1877-S, 1878-S Trade Dollars, Brilliant Proof, 1873, 1874-S, 1874-CC Trade Dollars, Brilliant Unc. 1873-S, 1875-S, 1877-CC Trade Dollars, X. F. 1873-CC, 1875-CC, 1876-CC, 1876-S, 1878-CC Trade Dollars, V. F. 1803 Half Dime, V. G. 1832 Quarter, Brilliant Proof. 1837 Quarter, Abt. Unc. 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940. Proof Sets, Brilliant. J. F. Carabin, 1330 Morten St., Cincinnati, O.

Liberty Head Nickels	Fair	Good	V. G.
1883 "Cents", 1884	.08	.15	.25
1885	1.50	2.65	3.25
1886	.40	.75	1.00
1912-S	.25	.40	.60

Morgan Dimes

1892-S, 1901-S, '03-S,	.25	.50	.70
'04-S	—	—	—
1892-O, '93-OS, '97-S,	.20	.30	.40
'98-OS	—	—	—
1894-O, '95, '96-SO,	.50	1.15	1.65
'97-O	—	—	—
1894, '95-S, '96-P, '13-S, '05 sm. O	.20	.30	.45
1895-O (only 2)	2.50	—	—

Monthly special to purchasers of above coins: Dimes; 1909-SD, '10-S, '15-S, 1921-PD, 1926-S, '30-S, '31-SD, 20c. ea., 3 for 50c.

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CENTS.

1859 Br. Unc.	\$2.00
1860 Br. Unc.	1.75
1861 Br. Unc.	4.00
1864 Br. Unc. C.-N.	1.00
1864 Br. Unc. Bz.	1.50
1865 Br. Unc. ....	.75
1866 Br. Unc.	4.00
1867 V. G. ....	.50
1870 V. F.	2.00
1872 V. F.	3.00
1873 F. ....	.40
1874 Br. Unc.	2.10
1875 Br. Unc.	2.25
1876 Br. Unc.	1.75
1878 Unc.	2.25
1879 Br. Unc.	1.00
1880, '81, '83, '84, '86 Unc. ....	.80
1887 Unc. ....	.50

NICKELS.

1866 Unc.	2.50
1867 Rays, Unc.	4.00
1867 No Rays, Unc. ....	.75
1869 V. G. ....	.40
1870 Unc.	1.25
1872, '73 F. ....	.50
1874, '75 X. F.	1.00
1882 Unc. ....	.60
1883 Shield, Unc. ....	.70
1883 Cents, Unc.	1.00
1883 No Cents, Unc. ....	.20
1887 Unc. ....	.75
1899 Unc. ....	.70
1900 Unc. ....	.65
1913 Type I, Unc. ....	.30
1937 Proof Cents ....	.90
1937 Proof sets	7.50

HALF DOLLARS.

1805 V. G. ...\$1.75	1806 V. G. ... 1.75
1809 F. 1.00	1810 V. G. ... .75

Postage and insurance paid on orders over \$5.00.

AS HIGH AS**70%****DISCOUNT
ON U. S. COINS**All I ask is your request and a stamp
for my latest**PRICE LIST****V. L. ARRINGTON**

3 Shipley, San Francisco, Cal.

HALF DOLLARS

Commemoratives and Regular Half Dollars bought and sold at fair prices. If you wish to buy, send for my quotations on those you want. If you have some you want to sell, please remember I buy at about 20% under my selling prices, and it will really pay you to get my offer before you do sell.

Special: 5 different Types Commemorative Half Dollars, (no Columbian or Stone Mountain) for only \$4.75 post-paid. Or 10 different for \$9.50, and all strictly Uncirculated.

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1813 X. F. ... 1.25	1818 V. G.80
1822 Unc. ... 2.25	1823 V. G.80
1824 X. F. ... 1.00	1825 X. F. ... 1.00
1826 F.85	1827 X. F. ... 1.00
1827 ov. 6 XF 2.50	1828 X. F. ... 1.40
1829 ov. 21, V. F.	2.00
1829 Unc. ... 2.75	1829 F. .... .85
1830 X. F. ... 1.00	1830 Unc. ... 2.50
1831, '32 X. F. 1.00	1833, '34 F. ... .85
1835, '36 F. ... .85	1837 X. F. ... 1.25
1828 Unc. ... 2.75	1838 F. 1.00
1844-O V. G. .85	1853 V. F. ... 1.50
1854, '54-O, '55-O, '56-O, '57, '58-O, '58, '59-O, '60-O, all F. to X. F. Each	85c.
1863 Brill. Proof	4.00
1869-S V. F.	2.00
1873 No arrows, Proof	3.00
1875 V. F. ... 1.00	1917 V. F. ... 1.00
1876-S, '77 F. .85	1876 Proof ... 3.00
1905-S, '06-S	1879 Proof ... 3.00
V. G. 1.00	1916 F. .... .80
1917-S on rev., X. F.	4.00
1917-D on obv., X. F.	3.00
1929-D Unc. ... 2.25	1934 Unc. ... 1.00
1934-D, '35, '36, '36-D, '37-D, '38, '39, '39-D, '39-S, all Unc., each	1.00

QUARTERS.

1857 Dull proof	2.50
1877-S Unc., proof surface	1.25
1892 Proof ... 2.00	1893-O Unc. ... 2.50
1894 Proof ... 2.00	1895-O X. F. ... 3.00
1899 Unc. ... 1.50	1900 Unc. ... 1.50
1902 Unc. ... 1.50	1902-O X. F. 2.00
1907, '08 Unc. 1.50	1909 Unc. ... 1.50
1910-D Unc. ... 2.25	1915 Unc. ... 1.75
1924-D Unc. ... 3.50	1926-D Unc. ... 1.00
1927 Unc. ... 2.25	1927-D Unc. ... 2.00
1928-D, '29-D	
Unc. 1.25	

OF THIS AND THAT!

1890-S Brill. Unc. Dollars	\$1.85
1795 Half, better than V.G., abt. F. 4.15	
1935 Halves, Unc., ea. ....	.70
1932-S Brill. Unc. Quarters, ea. ...	1.15
1938-S Jeff. Nickels, 3 for 25c., 20 for	1.55
1933-D Brill. Unc. Cents, 20c., 6 for 1.00	
1897-98-99 Cents, Unc., ea. ....	.50
Unc. Cents, per roll, 1938-S, \$1.15.	
1939-S, '90c. '40-S, '41-S ....	.75

I still have many nice items left of those listed in my November ad. Post-paid and insured on \$5 or over. Satisfaction always.

HENRY H. ZECKSER

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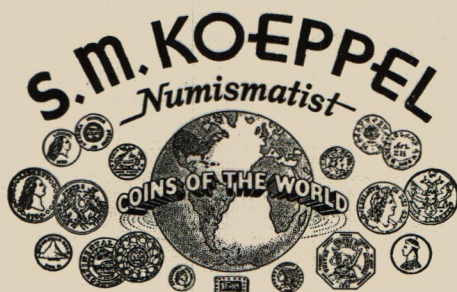
DEALER'S CHOICE**All Very Good**

50 Large Cents	\$9.00
50 Flying Eagles	9.00
50 Copper Nickel Cents (5 dates) 7.50	
50 Indian Head Cents ....	.95
50 Two Cent Pieces	7.50
50 Three Cents Pieces	9.00
40 Unc. 1937-D Nickels	2.95
50 Unc. Cents '35-P, '36-PDS, '37-PDS, '38-PDS, '39-PDS, '40-PDS, '41-PDS	1.25

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50 Coins of 50 countries, X fine ..	\$2.50
100 diff. coins classified Av. fine ..	2.00
50 diff. coins, v. g. to fine	1.00
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China, 1912 Li Yuan Hung dollar F. 2.00	
10 diff. crowns (silv. dol.) fine ...	7.50
Rome A. D. 100-250 2 diff. silv. F. 1.00	
England & Colonies, 50 diff. F. ...	2.50
Mexico, 1915 Villa Peso, F.	2.00

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Alex. the Great, B. C. 336-323 Tetradrachm, very good \$3, Fine \$4, Drachm, very good \$1, Fine ...	1.50
Sicyon, BC 400-333, Drachm, Fine 1.25	
Egypt, B. C. 107-101 Ptolemy XI Tetradrachm, Very Fine	2.50
Corinth, BC 400-336 Stater, Fine ...	3.50
Athens, BC 507-411, Tetradrachm, Good \$1.50, Fine	6.50
Ephesus, BC 200-133 Cistophorus xf 4.00	
Byzantium, 357-340 Tetrobol F. ...	1.00
Cappadocia, BC 95-62, Drachm, F. 1.00	
Athens, BC 399-336 Tetradrachm F. 4.00	

UNITED STATES LARGE CENTS

1793 Wreath, C. 9, fine	\$25.00
1794 Hays 45, XF	10.00
1798 XF	7.50
1799 Very Good	45.00
1800 Doughty 146, XF	15.00
1802 Doughty 175, XF	10.00
1803 Doughty 195, XF	10.00
1804 Broken dies, strong date	

VG

1805 Doughty 199, XF	10.00
1807 Doughty 207, XF	15.00
1810 Doughty 214, XF	10.00
1811 Perfect date, XF	15.00
1812 Large date, XF	7.50
1814 Crosslet 4, unc.	10.00
1816 Andrews 2, unc. red	3.50
1817 Andrews 14, unc. red	5.00
1833 Andrews 2, unc. red	10.00
1834 Andrews 1, unc.	6.00
1837 Andrews 6, unc. brill.	6.00
1846 Andrews 10, unc.	3.00
1850 Andrews 7, unc.	2.00
1851 Andrews 12, unc. red	2.00
1852 Andrews 3, unc. red	2.00
1853 Andrews 16, unc. red	3.00
1854 Andrews 6, unc. red	2.00
1855 Slanting 5, unc.	2.00
1855 Upright 5, unc.	2.00
1856 Andrews 2, unc. red	2.00
1857 Small date, unc. brown	2.50

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1923 Monroe (Los Angeles)	1.00
1925 California Jubilee	1.75
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1799 Unc. . .	8.00
1800 Unc. . .	10.75
1801 Fine . .	8.00

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1847 XF . . .	3.10
1850 XF, O . .	3.50
1859 Unc. . .	4.50
1860 XF, O . .	2.50
1869 Unc. . .	4.00
1870 XF . . .	2.75
1871 XF . . .	2.75
1872 XF . . .	2.75

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1878 XF, 8 tf	3.50
1878 XF, 7 tf	4.00
1878 XF, S . .	2.85
1878 Unc. CC	5.00
1878 XF, CC	4.00
1879 XF, S . .	2.90
1879 Fl. CC	1.95
1880 XF, O . .	2.85
1880 XF, S . .	2.90
1880 XF, CC	3.85
1881 XF . . .	2.00
1881 XF, CC	3.85
1882 XF . . .	2.25
1882 XF, S . .	2.90

1882 XF, CC	2.95
1883 XF . . .	3.00
1883 XF, O . .	1.90
1883 XF, S . .	3.90
1884 XF, O . .	1.85
1884 XF, S . .	5.00
1885 XF . . .	1.90
1885 Fl, O . .	1.65
1885 Fl, S . .	2.90
1885 Fl, CC	3.75
1886 XF . . .	1.95
1886 Fl, O . .	1.70
1886 XF, S . .	4.00
1887 XF . . .	2.10
1887 Fl, O . .	1.75
1887 XF, S . .	9.75
1888 XF . . .	2.10
1888 Fl, O . .	1.75
1888 XF, S . .	9.85
1889 Fl . . .	1.70
1889 Fl, O . .	1.75
1889 Fl, CC	2.50
1890 Fl . . .	2.00
1890 XF, O . .	3.85
1890 Unc., S	4.35
1890 Unc. CC	4.85
1891 Fl . . .	1.70
1891 XF, S . .	2.90
1891 XF, CC	3.75
1892 XF . . .	1.90

1892 Fl, O . .	1.75
1892 Fl, S . .	1.70
1892 Fl, CC	2.25
1893 Fl, O . .	1.70
1893 Fl, CC	2.25
1894 Fl, O . .	1.70
1894 Fl, S . .	1.85
1895 Fl, O . .	1.70
1896 XF . . .	2.25
1896 XF, O . .	3.00
1896 Fl, S . .	1.70
1897 XF, S . .	2.80
1898 Fl, S . .	1.70
1898 Fl, O . .	1.70
1899 XF, O . .	2.75
1899 Fl, S . .	1.70
1900 XF, O . .	2.90
1900 XF, S . .	2.75
1901 XF . . .	1.95
1901 XF, O . .	4.00
1901 XF, S . .	2.90
1902 XF . . .	1.95
1902 XF, O . .	3.90
1902 Fl, S . .	3.75
1903 Fl, S . .	1.95
1904 XF . . .	1.95
1904 XF, O . .	3.90
1904 Fl, S . .	1.90
1921 XF . . .	1.75
1921 XF, S . .	2.00
1921 XF, D . .	1.90

Peace Dollars.

1921 Unc. . .	1.60
1922 Unc. . .	2.00
1922 Unc. S .	2.00
1922 XF, D . .	2.00
1923 Fl . . .	1.75
1923 Fl, S . .	1.85
1923 Fl, D . .	1.90
1924 Unc. . .	1.75
1924 Fl, S . .	1.75
1926 Unc. . .	1.75
1926 Unc. S .	2.75
1926 Unc. D .	2.75
1927 Unc. . .	1.90
1927 XF, D . .	1.75
1928 Unc. . .	1.95
1934 Unc. . .	1.75
1934 XF, S . .	1.75
1934 XF, D . .	1.75
1935 Unc. . .	1.75
1935 XF, S . .	1.75

Trade Dollars.

1876 XF . . .	1.50
1877 XF . . .	1.50
1877 Unc, S .	2.00
1878 Unc, S .	2.25
1879 Proof . .	4.50
1880 Proof . .	4.50
1881 Proof . .	4.75
1882 Proof . .	4.75

TERMS: NET CASH WITH ORDER. \$5.00 or over, postpaid and insured.

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419 First National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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1937—Cent, Nickel, Dime, ¼ Dollar, ½ Dollar	\$7.50
1938—Cent, Nickel, Dime, ¼ Dollar, ½ Dollar	4.50
1939—Cent, Nickel, Dime, ¼ Dollar, ½ Dollar	4.00
1940—Cent, Nickel, Dime, ¼ Dollar, ½ Dollar	3.50
1941—Cent, Nickel, Dime, ¼ Dollar, ½ Dollar	2.50

All 5 Sets, \$21.00.

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1878	\$4.50	1886	\$1.50
1879	2.00	1887	1.50
1880	1.50	1888	1.50
1881	2.00	1889	1.25
1882	1.50	1892	1.25
1883	1.50	1899	1.75
1884	1.50	1901	1.50
1885	3.50	1904	1.00

All 16 Dates, \$27.50.

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905 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HY GRADE UNITED STATES COINS

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1794 Good \$2.75. Fine.....	\$ 3.50.
1795 V. Fair	1.25
1800 V. Good \$1.30. Fine	1.75
1800 Good	1.10
1804 Stemless wreath V. Fine ...	1.50
1804 Stem to wreath V. F.	1.50
1804 Spike on chin Ex. Fine	3.00
1805 Sm. 5 Good .....	.60

LARGE CENTS.

1793 wreath, olive branch type, V. Good to Fine, date clear	15.75
1794 Fine \$5.00. "Liberty" weak, reverse obliterated	2.00
1794 Hays 45, Good \$1.25. Very Fair \$1.00. Ex. Fine	12.00
1798 Large date, Good	1.50
1799 Perfect date, Good	16.50
1800 over 1790 Good and strong \$4.00. Average Good	1.75
1802 T of Liberty engraved over another letter, Very Good ...	1.75
1803 Very Good and strong	1.00
1804 Mistrike rev. of '16	17.50

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1856 Brilliant Unc. It was a proof	66.00
1857 Brilliant Unc. \$2.00. Pr. Unc. \$1.50. Ex. Fine \$1.00. V. F. .	.80
1857 Fine .....	.60
1858 Large letters, Ab. Unc. \$3.00. Sm. letter .....	.50
1858 Large letters, Brilliant Proof	27.50

U. S. GOLD. BRILLIANT PROOFS.

Dollars—1862, \$22.50. 1873, \$17.50. 1885, \$8.50. 1886	8.50
\$2½—1892, \$26.50. 1893, \$14.00. 1894, \$13.50. 1895	13.50
\$3.00—1880, \$16.00. 1886, \$16.00. 1888	16.00
\$4.00—1879, Stella, Flowing Hair. A Gem	225.00
\$5.00—1892, \$25.00. 1897	22.50
\$10.00—1892, \$30.00. 1897, \$33.00 1899	35.00
Uncirculated \$20.00. 1923, D Mint \$45.00. 1927 P mint, \$40.00.	45.00
1883-CC Very Fine	45.00
\$50.00 Panama-Pacific, Octagonal, Brilliant Uncirculated	245.00

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1936, \$17.50. 1937, \$8.75. 1938 \$5.50. 1939, \$4.50. 1940, \$3.75. 1941	2.55
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PROOF CENTS.

1937, \$1.00. 1938, 80c. 1939, 50c. 1940, 40c. 194135
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U. S. and Foreign Coins. Send to-day
25c. for Price-List to

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A. N. A. 7553.

SPECIALS

QUARTERS

1815 Good	\$ 1.35
1820 Large O85
1822 Good	1.35
1836 Fine65
1842-O Small O, V. Good	3.75
1846 V. Fine	1.75
1849-O Fine. RARE	12.75
1853 About Unc. ....	.80
1853 No arrows. Recut from an 1858. Clever job	2.00
1854-O Fine .....	.70
1857-O Fine .....	.85
1858 Fine .....	.65
1876 V. Fine .....	.50
1917 T. I V. Fine .....	.50
1917-D T. I Fine	1.10
1917-S T. I Good .....	.55
1918 About Unc.	2.50
1918-S Fine	1.10
1920-S Good .....	.55
1921 Ex. Fine	10.25
1923 Ex. Fine .....	.95
1924 V. Good .....	.55
1924-D V. Good .....	.55
1925 About Unc.	1.45
1926 About Unc.	1.45
1926-D Unc.	1.00
1927 Unc.	1.35
1928 About Unc. ....	.85
1929 About Unc. ....	.65
1929-D Ex. Fine .....	.85
1930 About Unc. ....	.75

NICKELS

1883 T. I Pf. .75	1899 Proof .	1.50
1883 T. 2 Pf. 2.25	1900 Proof .	1.75
1888 Proof . 1.25	1901 Proof .	1.25
1889 Proof . 1.75	1904 Proof .	1.25
1890 Proof . 1.25	1905 Proof .	1.25
1891 Proof . 1.25	1908 Proof .	2.25
1892 Proof . 2.25	1909 Proof .	2.25
1894 Proof . 1.25	1910 Proof .	1.25
1895 Proof . 1.25	1911 Proof .	1.25
1897 Proof . 1.25	1912-S V. G. .	.75

CENTS

1818, 1820 Unc. Red, each	1.50
10 Diff. Large Cents	1.25
20 Diff. Large Cents	3.00
30 Diff. Large Cents	5.00
1857 Flying Eagle, Fine .....	.45
1858 Flying Eagle, S. L. Fine .....	.60
1858 Flying Eagle, L. L. Fine .....	.60
1859-'64 (6) Indian	1.65
1866 to 1879 WANT TO BUY	
1908-S Very Fine .....	.85
1909-S Lincoln Fine .....	.20
1910, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15-S each ..	.10
1924-D Fine .....	.20
1926-S Fine .....	.15
1931-S Fine .....	.25

ODDS AND ENDS

1864, 1865 Two Cents, each .....	.15
1868 Two Cent Proof	2.75
1909 Indian Proof	2.25
1909 Lincoln Proof Plain	1.50
1910 Lincoln Proof	1.50
1913 Lincoln Proof	2.50
1844-O Half Dollar Fine	1.25
1848-O Half Dollar Fine	1.10
1790 Kentucky Cent Unc.	5.00
1889 Gold Dollar Proof	7.75
1904 English Sovereign	8.25

Cash with order. Satisfaction guar-
anteed or full refund.

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Flint, Michigan

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1881-S Mint Uncirculated Silver Dollars	\$1.50 each
1882-S Mint Uncirculated Silver Dollars	1.75 each
1887-S Mint Uncirculated Silver Dollars	4.00 each
1890-S Mint Uncirculated Silver Dollars	1.50 each
1891-S Mint Uncirculated Silver Dollars	1.50 each
1897-S Mint Uncirculated Silver Dollars	1.50 each
1921-S Mint Uncirculated Silver Dollars	1.35 each
1922-S Mint Uncirculated Silver Dollars	1.25 each
1926-S Mint Uncirculated Silver Dollars	1.50 each

Postage and Insurance extra on orders under \$10.00.

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1883 Unc. \$0.90.	Proof	1.25
1884 Unc. \$1.00.	Proof	1.10
1885 Unc. \$2.25.	Proof	3.25
1886 Unc. \$0.90.	Proof	1.40
1887 Unc. \$0.65.	Proof	1.20
1888 Unc. \$1.00.	Proof	1.30
1889 Unc. \$0.75.	Proof	1.00
1890 Unc. \$0.70.	Proof	1.10
1891 Unc. \$0.70.	Proof	1.20
1892 Unc. \$0.90.	Proof	1.20
1893 Unc. \$0.70.	Proof	1.40
1894 Unc. \$1.10.	Ex. Fine	.65
1895 Unc. \$0.70.	Ex. Fine	.45
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1869 Brilliant	4.50	7.50
1870 Brilliant	5.00	7.50
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1873-1874 Brilliant	3.00	4.00
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1877 Brilliant	15.50	20.00
1878 Brilliant	3.50	5.00
1880-81-82-83 Brilliant75	1.75
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1937 Uncirculated. (Listed at \$1.25.)	Special	95c.

DENVER MINT HALF DOLLARS

1915 Uncirculated. (Listed at \$6.00.)	Special	3.95
1916 Uncirculated. (Listed at \$5.00.)	Special	3.65
1929 Uncirculated. (Listed at \$3.00.)	Special	2.15
1934 Uncirculated. (Listed at \$2.00.)	Special	1.50

UNITED STATES QUARTER DOLLARS

Philadelphia Mint:

1804 Rare date. About good to good. (Listed at \$10.00 in this condition.)	Very special only	6.25
1917 Type II. (Listed at \$6.00 in uncirculated condition.)	I offer a very fine specimen for only	1.50
1917 Type I. Uncirculated. (Listed at \$2.50.)	Special	1.95
1924 Uncirculated. (Listed at \$3.00.)	Special	1.65

San Francisco Mint:

1917 Type I. Fine. (Listed at \$3.00.)	Special	2.15
1923 Uncirculated. Rare. (Listed at \$12.50.)	Special	8.25
1928 Uncirculated. (Listed at \$4.00.)	Special	2.95
1929 Uncirculated. (Listed at \$2.00.)	Special	1.15

Denver Mint:

1908 Extremely fine. (Listed at uncirculated at \$3.00.)	Special at only	1.50
1914 Uncirculated. (Listed at \$5.00.)	Very special	3.65
1915 Uncirculated. (Listed at \$3.50.)	Special	2.35
1917 Type I. Fine to very fine. (Listed in fine condition at \$3.50.)	Special	2.35
1929 Uncirculated. (Listed at \$2.50.)	Special	1.85
1932 Uncirculated. (Listed at \$2.00.)	Special	1.15
1916 Uncirculated. (Listed at \$2.50.)	Special	1.65

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